THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 173.000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836 — TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1904 — VOL. LXIX: NO. 40.

Peck's Bad Boy Abroad.

BY HON. GEORGE W. PECK

(Ex-Governor of Wisconsin, formerly publisher of Peck's Sun, author of "Peck's Bad Boy," etc.)

The old groceryman sat on an upturned half-bushel measure, in front of the stove, drying his old-fashioned boots. As he fried the soles in front of the red-hot stove, there was an odor of burnt

"DAD HEARD SOMETHING IN THE ROOM AND ROSE IN BED."

leather, but he did not notice it, as the other odors, natural to the dirty old grocery, seemed to be in the majority. The door opened quietly, and the old man got up to wait on a possible customer, when the bad boy rushed in and dropped on the floor the queerest animal the old man and the cat had ever seen. The cat got up on the counter on a pile of brown wrapping paper, curved its back and percowed, and the strange animal jumped into a half barrel of dried apples and began to dig with all four feet, as though to make a bed to lie in.

"Take that animalcule, or whatever it is, out of them apples," said the old groceryman, picking up a fire poker. "What is it, and where did it come from, and when did you get back, and why didn't you stay away, and what do you want in here, anyway?" and the old man eyed the animal and the bad boy, expecting to be bitten by one and bilked by the other.

"That's a prairie dog from Texas, if you are not posted on ornicothology," said the boy, as he took the prairie dog up and put him on the counter near the cat. "Dad is all right, only we were driven out of Texas by the board of health."

"I told that pirate chum of yours, when he read me your letter, that you would be in Texas just about a week, and that you would be shipped home in a box. They are not as tolerant with public nuisances down south as we are here. But what did you do there to get the board of health after you?" and the old man pushed the cat's back down level, and held her tail so she couldn't eat the prairie dog.

"Well, sir, it was the condemndedest outrage that ever was," said the boy, as he gave the prairie dog some crackers and cheese. "You see, dad told me I could pick up some pet animals while I was in Texas, and I got quite a collection, while dad was in the hospital. Here is one in my pocket," and the boy took a horned toad out of his pocket about as big as a soft-shelled crab and put it in the old groceryman's hand.

"Condemn you, don't put a poisonous reptile in my hand," said the old man, as he dropped the ugly looking toad on the floor, and got behind the show case, while the boy laughed fit to kill. "Now tell your story and vamoose, by ginger, or I will ring for the patrol wagon. You would murder a man in his own house, and laugh at his spasms."

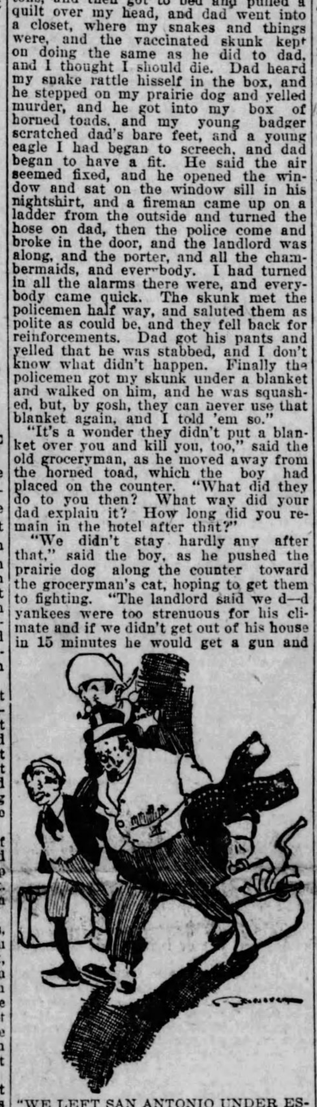
"O, get out, that toad, and this prairie dog are as harmless as your old cat there," said the boy, as he watched the old man tremble as though he had jim-

"DAD WENT INTO A CLOSET WHERE MY SNAKES AND THINGS WERE."

jams. "I have got a tarantula and a diamond-back rattlesnake that will pizen you, though. I'll tell you about getting fired out of Texas, if you will stand still a minute. You see, I had my collection of pets in my room at the hotel, and I had the bellboys bribed and the chambermaid would only come into our room while I was there to watch the pets. The night dad got back from the hospital, where he went to grow some new bones and things on his insides, after he rode the bucking broncho, a man gave me the prettiest little animal you ever saw, sort of a cat, and I took it to the room, and put it under the bed, in a box the man gave me. Dad had gone to bed, and was snoring so you could cut it with a knife."

"Say, you knew that animal was a skunk all the time; now, tell me, didn't you?" said the old groceryman. "You was a fool to take it, when you knew what a skunk will do."

"Yes, I thought it was a skunk all right," said the boy, "but the man told me the animal had been vaccinated and wouldn't ever make any trouble for anyone, and he would warrant it. I thought a vaccinated skunk was all right, and so I went to bed in a cot next to dad's bed. I guess it was about daylight when skunks want to suck eggs, that he began to scratch the box and squeal, and I was afraid it would wake dad up, so I reached down and took the cover off the box. From that very identical moment the trouble began. Dad heard something in the room and he rose up in bed, and the animal sat on the foot of the bed and looked at dad. Dad said: 'Scat!' and threw a pillow at my pet, and then all was chaos. I never smelt chaos, but I know when I smell it. O, O, but you'd a dide to see dad. He turned blue



"WE LEFT SAN ANTONIO UNDER ESCORT OF THE POLICE."

see about it, and he left two policemen to see that we got away. Dad tried to argue the question with the landloard, after all the windows had been opened in the house. He said he had come to Texas for a quiet life, to get away from the climate of the north, but he had no idea any landlord would turn animals into a gentleman's room, and he would sue for damages, but the bluff did not work, and we left San Antonio on a freight train, under escort of the police and the board of health. Say, that freight train smelled like it had a hot box, but nobody suspected us. When we got most to New Orleans dad said: 'Hennery, I hope this will be a lesson to you,' and I told him two more such lessons would kill his little boy dead."

"What did you do with your clothes?" said the groceryman, as he snuffed around as though he thought he could smell something.

"O, we bought new clothes in New Orleans and let our old ones out of the window with a rope. A man picked them up, and they sent him to the quarantine for smallpox patients. O, we came out all right, but it was a close call. Say, I bet this prairie dog can lick your cat in a holy minute," and the boy pushed the dog against the cat, said 'sick 'em,' and the cat scratched the dog, the dog yelled and bit the cat, the cat ran up the shelves over the canned goods and tipped over some bottles of pickles and the old groceryman got crazy, while the boy took his prairie dog under his arm, and his horned toad in his hand and started to go out.

"I'll drop in some day and have some fun with you," said the boy.

"If you do I will stab you with a cheese knife," said the groceryman, as he nicked up the broken glass.

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NATURAL SCULPTURE.

This wonderful freak of nature is formed by a projection in the cliff overlooking the Indian Arrow Rapids of Tallulah river, near Tallulah Falls, Georgia. It is about twenty feet above the river and when viewed from a certain angle presents a perfect outline of the human head.

Not many years ago a young man from Atlanta, with a colored boy to accompany

him, started down the river along the rapids fishing. When they reached the point where the Witch's Head juts over the water in some unaccountable way they lost control of the skiff and were carried into the whirlpool, where the water is more than thirty feet deep and so swift and angry that nothing can withstand it.

There is an old superstition among the natives that the Witch lures men here to destruction

Armies of the Civil War

Discussion of Relative Strength of Union and Confederate Forces.

Some weeks ago, The Blade printed an article, originally appearing as an editorial in the Baltimore Sun, under the caption, "Armies of North and South." It purported to give figures prepared by Mr. Cassenove G. Lee, of Washington, declared to be "a recognized authority on Civil war statistics." Mr. Lee may be all that; but his recognition evidently does not extend far enough for the compilers of biographical dictionaries and similar works, to include him in their reference volumes. The writer is unable to find any reference to him in current works.

The gist of this Mr. Lee's statements is that the total enlistments in the northern army were 2,778,304, as against 600,000 in the Confederate army. The foreigners and negroes in the northern army aggregated 680,917, or 80,917 more than the total strength of the Confederate army. There were 316,424 men of southern birth in the northern army. Mr. Lee's figures are as follows:

NORTHERN ARMY.

Whites from the north	2,272,333
Whites from the south	316,424
Negroes	186,017
Indians	3,530
Total	2,778,304
Southern army	600,000
North's numerical superiority	2,178,304
In the northern army were:	
Germans	176,830
Irish	144,200
British Americans	53,500
English	45,500
Other nationalities	74,900
Negroes	186,017
Total	680,917
Total of southern soldiers	600,000
Southern men in northern army	316,424
Foreigners	494,900
Negroes	186,017
Total	938,613

This article has been enormously reprinted by the southern press, for reasons which are not far to seek. It is to cater to a supposed feeling in the south, that the Confederacy was overwhelmed by numbers, thus taking off the sting of defeat. Among the intelligent white men of the south—unfortunately not as large a proportion as in the north—the feeling today is, that the failure of the attempt at southern independence was for the best good of the nation, south and north. The writer travelled last April on a leading southern railway. He sat in the smoking compartment of the Pullman, with the train conductor and Pullman conductor, both of whom were Confederate privates, and surrendered at Appomattox. Certain political matters were under discussion, in which the Pullman conductor observed: "Well, it was a good thing that the Confederacy did not obtain its independence; for, within ten years, we would have had to go to war to keep South Carolina in the Confederacy!" And the train conductor emphatically endorsed his opinion.

In the early days of 1861, when the war-clouds were gathering, the people, both north and south, indulged in ridiculous estimates of the strength of the other side. The writer, then a boy, saw the First Ohio Volunteer regiment of three-months' men depart for the front in April, 1861, less than sixty hours after President Lincoln had issued his first call, for 75,000 three-months' men. The boys bade their friends good-bye, with the assurance: "We will be back to harvest the wheat and cut the corn!"

Similarly, in the south, the boast was made that one "Southron" was equal to five "mudsill Yankees;" that the latter never would fight, and that any disparity in numbers would be more than made good by the imagined superior fighting qualities of southern men, and the supposed cowardice of "Yankee shopkeepers." Anyone old enough at the time to read the daily newspapers intelligently knows the truth of these statements.

Both sides underestimated the foe. Both armies were made up of Americans; and the splendid fighting qualities of the race were fully exemplified on both sides No northern man of intelligence today but is glad to pay due tribute to the splendid courage of the southern troops; no intelligent southern man but is willing to testify the same regarding the Union men.

Then there is seen in Mr. Lee's table, a revival of the absurd old claim, current in the south in the early days of the war, that the Union army was made up of "foreign mercenaries," who were also dubbed "aliens" and "Lincoln hirelings."

Now let us discuss Mr. Lee's figures briefly. From the messages and documents of the War Department, 1865-66, and from a statement of the War Department, Records and Pensions Division, January, 1892, it is found that the actual number of separate enlistments in the Union army during the civil war was 2,898,304. The term of service, expiring by the term of enlistment or by the close of the war, for 1,580,000 of these enlistments, was for two weeks to fourteen months. The vast majority of the short-term men at the beginning of the war re-enlisted. It was possible for a man to have served out five different enlistments during the war. A vast but unknown number served four enlistments, a much larger number three, and a still larger number were twice enlisted. There is no possible way to ascertain accurately the number of men enrolled in the Union ranks. There is no way of finding out. The different tables, referred to above, reduce the number of enlistments under each call to a three-year basis, and finds the total enlistments to be equivalent to 1,556,678 men for three years. How near this approximates to the actual number of men, no one can possibly tell. One estimate puts the latter somewhere about 2,200,000 but that is simply an estimate.

Mr. Lee, whoever he may be, underestimates the Confederate strength as grossly as he overestimates the Union armies. His figures of the Confederate total, 600,000 men, he takes from the estimates of Gen. Early, Alexander H. Stephens and Dr. Joseph Jones, now surgeon-general of the United Confederate Veterans. Gen. Marcus J. Wright put the number as between 600,000 and 700,000. In the mass of records in possession of the war department at Washington there is no summary of the number of men in the Confederate armies. Gen. Cooper, adjutant general of the Confederate army, stated, soon after the war, that no such summary existed. Hence we must estimate: but it is clear that 600,000 to 700,000 is entirely too low a figure.

But there are indirect ways of reaching an estimate. The figures of the census of 1860, taken in connection with the acts for enrollment by the Confederate congress, and the measures to enforce these acts, afford a good basis. Substantially all men of military age in the south were brought into the service. The conscription act of September 27, 1862, included all white males, not otherwise exempt, between 18 and 45 years of age. By the act of December 28, 1863, conscripts were not allowed to send substitutes. The act of February 17, 1864, repealed all exemptions, on any grounds, and established a much narrower list of exemptions. This act also ordered that all white men between the ages of 17 and 50 "shall be in the military service of the Confederate states for the war." No more sweeping law could have been enacted. And the gathering of these men into the ranks was thoroughly done.

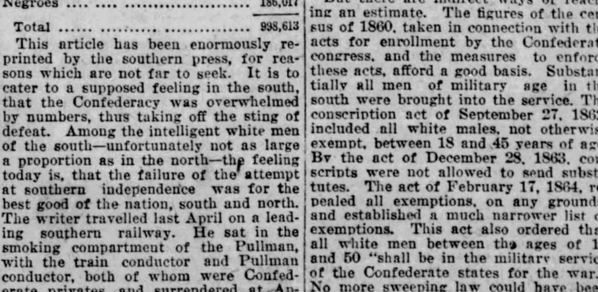
By the census, there were, in 1860, 984,475 men between the ages of 18 and 45 in the confederacy. By 1864, those who at the census-taking were from 13 to 16 were liable to conscription. Taking these facts, in addition to the later act making the limits from 17 to 50, and there were 1,269,000 men within the terms of these acts. Making all proper deductions for exempts, there is left a total of 1,141,000 men. To this may be added, properly, some 98,000 of exempts and persons under and over the conscription ages, composing the Senior and Junior Reserves, the militia and irregular organizations. This gives a total of 1,234,000 men who took up arms. Those mountaineers and others who took up arms in the Union side are fully offset by those men for the border states who joined the Confederate army.

As to the foreign-born soldiers in the Union army, an examination of the muster-rolls of two million men show that nearly three-fourths were native-born. Of the remaining 500,000, a large proportion were brought here as children, had been reared in the United States, and were Americans in all but the accident of birth.

There is no need of traversing Mr. Lee's statements further. If his figures were correct (which they are not) they constitute an indictment against the southern politicians who brought on the war for plunging that section into a hopeless contest. Jefferson Davis himself is on record as saying, early in the war, that no nation with a million fighting men, was ever subdued. He believed the South possessed that number, and more. Then the fact that the Confederates were on the defensive, and that they could transfer men from one threatened point to another by rail when this was impossible to the Union forces (the battle of Chickamauga, for example), gave them a great advantage. Probably the most just estimate that can be made gives 2,200,000 Union soldiers to 1,500,000 Confederates, from first to last.

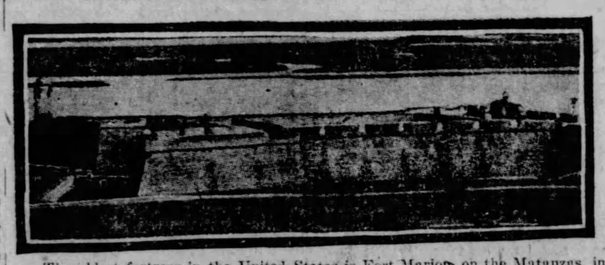
S. S. KNABENSHUE.

A Case for Radium.



This brass receptacle, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, is used by a European scientist to hold three thousand dollars' worth of radium. But of course this marvelous substance does not fill all of the case, for if that were so its owner could not handle it without serious danger. When it is estimated that a pound of radium is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars you may judge what a small amount may be purchased for a paltry $5,000. The marvelous results obtained from experimenting with radium have upset numerous accepted theories regarding chemistry and motion. It is the miracle metal of the age.

MOST ANCIENT AMERICAN FORT.



The oldest fortress in the United States is Fort Marion on the Matanzas, in Florida. It has seen many bloody frays in the opening up of what is now the paradise of the south. The land around this ancient place has been watered by the blood of men who have fallen in conflict, but today it is a peaceful, picturesque spot, full of charm and serenity. The view here, together with a glimpse of sea in the distance, makes it what it is, a charming scene of peace and dear memories.

UNEXPLORED COUNTRIES.

The submarine cable has made the world a much smaller place than it was in the time of our grandfathers, yet there are portions of the world that have never been explored, despite the remarkable energy with which research has been pushed in recent years. This picture will give a fair idea of the area and location of these unknown places. The black denotes the known regions which, according to a fair computation, have more than sixty-four inhabitants to the square mile, or one person to each ten acres. There seems to be no danger of overcrowding.

The shaded portion shows the unexplored regions, which in time will be made familiar to the world by human endeavor.

TOMB OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR

The tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey is one of the most impressive in that interesting place. One feels a deep sense of reverence in walking through the storied aisles of this famous pantheon. To appreciate its beau-

ties and its historical worth one should make more than one or two visits to the Abbey. If so inclined one could spend a year there with profit, according to an eminent Englishman. Thousands of Americans visit the place each year, some in a spirit of reverence, others merely taking it in as an odd show place of London.

TAMED GEESE.

Geese are capable of being tamed and trained to do some very amusing tricks, as has been shown by the trick geese at Coney Island this season. They can give evidence that they are very appreciative

of kindness and when they become accustomed to a person display their intelligence in many ways. This woman daily visits her pets and they seem to understand her and her moods much better than her real, human friends.

DEER IN NEW ENGLAND.

Game Commissioner Carleton, of Maine, informs the Transcript that the recent stories which have been sent out by Maine correspondents that vast numbers of deer died last winter from starvation and cold are untrue. During last winter, some twenty game wardens were kept busy in Maine traveling all over the game country and their reports, without exception, show that but very few deer died last winter from any cause. There need be no fear that any hunter who goes to Maine this fall in search of big game will not find enough deer, if he goes to the right section, to enable him to get all the law allows, if he is a good enough shot. The Maine game laws, which have been subject to a great deal of revision, and which have apparently got into a shape which is fairly satisfactory, have resulted in conserving the game supply of that state, which at one time seemed threatened with extinction. Reports from Vermont and New Hampshire, where the killing of deer is absolutely prohibited, show that these animals are increasing in numbers at a rate which within a decade may add those states to the number which offer a good field for the activities of the hunter.—Boston Transcript.

CLEVER WOMAN'S IDEA.

It is a well known feminine fact that hats and frequently gowns made up from "things in the house" often turn out better than if shops had been ransacked on purpose to obtain the needed materials, says the New York Tribune. A woman who had conscientiously saved the left-over bits of ribbon and put them neatly in a box which she kept for the purpose made a happy hit this summer in the way of a hat by choosing a soft medley of her ribbon scraps in harmonious tints of mauves, blues, pale yellows and pinks and shaded greens, and then cutting them in long points (rabbit ears is the milliner's term for such three-cornered pieces) and sewing them together so as to form pompons. These, with gray tulle, formed the only trimming of a white chip hat which was much admired.

"LITTLE" JAPAN NOT SO SMALL

Most of our maps of Asia are drawn to a small scale, and, such maps, the Japanese archipelago fills little space. But she is larger than England and more populous. She has 6,000,000 more people than France. She sent six armies over sea within six months, everyone of which was as big as either army that met at Waterloo. She has sent to Manchuria twice as many soldiers in six months as England sent to South Africa in two years.—The World's Work.

Abner Daniel

By WILL N. HARBEN.

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XXXIV.

Dolly had the opportunity to warn her father in regard to his financial interests sooner than she expected. The very next morning, as she sat reading at a window in the sitting room, she overheard the Colonel speaking to her mother about an offer he had just had for his mountain property.

"I never did see any sense in paying taxes on land you have never seen," said Mrs. Barclay, at her sewing machine. "Surely you can put the money where it will bring in something."

"Milburn wants it because there is about a hundred acres that could be cleared for cultivation. I'm of the opinion that it won't make as good soil as he thinks, but I'm not going to tell him that."

"Would you be getting as much as it cost you?" asked Mrs. Barclay, smoothing down a white hem with her thumbnail.

"About five hundred more," her husband chuckled. "People said when I bought it that I was as big a fool as old Bishop, but you see I've already struck a purchaser at a profit."

Then Dolly spoke up from behind her newspaper: "I wouldn't sell it, papa," she said, coloring under the task before her.

"Oh, you wouldn't?" sniffed her father. "And why?"

"Because it's going to be worth a good deal more money," she affirmed, coloring deeper and yet looking her parent fairly in the eyes.

Mrs. Barclay broke into a rippling titter as she bent over her work. "Alan Bishop put that in her head," she said. "They think, the Bishops do, that they've got a gold mine over there."

"You must not sell it, papa," Dolly went on, ignoring her mother's thrust. "I can't tell you why I don't want you to, but you must not—you'll be sorry if you do."

"I don't know how I'm to keep on paying your bills for flimflam frippery if I don't sell something," retorted the old man, almost and yet not quite angry. Indirectly he was pleased at her valuation of his property, for he had discovered that her judgment was good.

"And she won't let Frank Hillhouse help," put in Mrs. Barclay, teasingly. "Poor fellow! I'm afraid he'll never get over it. He's taken to running around with school girls—that's always a bad sign."

"A girl ought to be made to listen to reason," fumed Barclay, goaded on to this attack by his wife, who well knew his sore spots, and liked to rasp them.

"A girl will listen to the right sort of reason," retorted Dolly, who was valiantly struggling against an outburst. "Mamma knows how I feel."

"I know that you are bent on marrying a man without a dollar to his name," said her father. "You want to get into that visionary gang that will spend all I leave you in their wild-cat investments, but I tell you I will cut you out of my property if you do. Now, remember that, I mean it."

Dolly crushed the newspaper in her lap and rose. "There is no good in quarreling over this again," she said, coldly. "Some day you will understand the injustice you are doing Alan Bishop. "I could make you see it now, but I have no right to explain." And with that she left the room.

Half an hour later, from the window of her room upstairs, she saw old Bobby Milburn open the front gate. Under his slouch hat and big gray shawl he thumped up the graveled walk and began to scrape his feet on the steps. There was a door-bell, with a handle like that of a coffee-mill, to be turned round, but old Bobby, like many of his kind, either did not know of its existence, or, knowing, dreaded the use of innovations that sometimes made even stoics like himself feel ridiculous. His method of announcing himself was by far more sensible, as it did not even require the removal of his hands from his pockets; and, at the same time, helped divest his boots of mud. He stamped on the floor of the veranda loudly and paused to listen for the approach of some one to admit him. Then, as no one appeared, he clattered along the veranda to the window of the sitting-room and peered in. Colonel Barclay saw him and opened the door, inviting the old fellow into the sitting-room. Old Bobby laid his hat on the floor beside his chair as he sat down, but he did not unpin his shawl.

"Well, I've come round to know what's yore lowest notch, Colonel," he said, gruffly, as he brushed his long, stringy hair back from his ears and side whiskers. "You see, it's jest this way. I kin git a patch o' land from Lank Buford that will do me, in a pinch, but I like yore'n a leetle grain better, bein'se it's nigher my line by a quarter or so; but, as I say, I kin make out with Buford's piece; an' ef we cayn't agree, I'll have to ride over whar he is workin' in Springtown."

At this juncture Dolly came into the room. She shook hands with the visitor, who remained seated and mumbled out some sort of gruff greeting, and went to her chair near the window, taking up her paper again. Her eyes, however, were on her father's face.

"I hardly know what to say," answered Barclay, deliberately. "Your price the other day didn't strike me just right, and so I really haven't been thinking about it."

There was concession enough, Dolly thought, in Milburn's eye, if not in his voice, when he spoke. "Well," he said, carelessly, "bein' as me'n you are old friends, an' thar always was a sort o' neighborly feelin' betwixt us, I'll agree, if we trade, to hire a lawyer an' a scribe to draw up the papers an' have 'em duly recorded. You know that's always done by the party sellin'."

"Oh, that's a little thing," said the Colonel; but his watchful daughter saw that the mere smallness of Milburn's raise in his offer had had a depressing effect on her father's rather doubtful valuation of the property in question. The truth was that Wilson had employed the shrewdest trader in all that part of the country, and one who worked all the more effectively for his plainness of dress and rough manner. "That's a little thing," went on the Colonel, "but here's what I'll do—"

"Father," broke in Dolly, "don't make a proposition to Mr. Milburn. Please don't."

Milburn turned to her, his big brows contracting in surprise, but he controlled himself. "Helgho!" he laughed, "so you've turned trader, too, Miss Dolly? Now, I jest wish my gals had that much enterprise; they git beat ef they buy a spool o' thread."

The Colonel frowned and Mrs. Barclay turned to Dolly with a real tone of reproof. "Don't interfere in your father's business," she said. "He can attend to it."

The colonel was not above making capital of the interruption; and he smiled down on the shaggy visitor.

"She's been deviling the life out of me not to part with the land. They say women have the intuition to look ahead better than men. I don't know but I ought to listen to her, but she ain't running me, and as I was about to say—"

"Wait just one minute, papa!" insisted Dolly, with a grim look of determination on her face. "Just let me speak to you a moment in the parlor, and then you can come back to Mr. Milburn."

The face of the colonel darkened under impatience, but he was afraid failure to grant his daughter's request would look like over-anxiety to close with Milburn, and so he followed her into the parlor across the hallway.

"Now, what on earth is the matter with you?" he demanded, sternly. "I have never seen you conduct yourself like this before."

She faced him, touching his arms with her two hands.

"Father, don't be angry with me," she said, "but when you know what I do, you will be glad I stopped you just now. Mr. Milburn is not buying that land for his own use."

"He isn't?" exclaimed the colonel.

"No; he's secretly employed by a concern worth over two million dollars—the Southern Land and Timber Company of Atlanta."

"What?" the word came out as suddenly as if some one had struck him on the breast.

"No," answered the girl, now pale and agitated. "To save Mr. Bishop from loss, Alan and Rayburn Miller have worked up a scheme to build a railroad from Darley to the Bishop property. All arrangements have been made. There can be no hitch in it unless the citizens refuse to grant a right of way. In a week from now a meeting is to be advertised. Of course, it is not a certainty, but you can see that the chance is good, and you ought not to sacrifice your land."

"Good Heavens!" ejaculated Barclay, his eyes distended, "Is this a fact?"

"I am telling you what I have really no right to reveal," said Dolly, "but I promised Alan not to let you sell if I could help it."

The colonel was staggered by the revelation; his face was working under strong excitement. "I thought that old rascal"—he meant Milburn—"was powerfully anxious to trade. Huh! Looky' here, daughter, this news is almost too good to be true. Why, another railroad would make my town lots bound up like fury, and as for this mountain land—whew! It may be as you say, Ray Miller certainly is a wheel-horse."

"It was not his idea," said Dolly, loyally. "In fact, he tried his best to discourage Alan at first—till he saw what could be done. Since then he's been secretly working at it night and day."

"Whew!" whistled the colonel. "I don't care a cent whose idea it is; if it goes through it's a good one, and, now that I think of it, the necessary capital is all that is needed to make a big snec' over there."

"So you won't sell to Mr. Milburn, then?" asked Dolly, humbly grateful for her father's change of mood.

"Sell to that old dough-faced scamp!" snorted Barclay. "Well, he'll think I won't in a minute! Do you reckon I don't want to have some sort o' finger in the pie? Whether the road's built or not, I want my chance."

"But remember I am giving away state secrets," said Dolly. "He must not know that you have heard about the road."

"I'll not give that away," the old man promised, with a smile, and he turned to the door as if eager to face Milburn. "Huh! That old scamp coming here to do me one! The idea!"

The two men, as they faced each other a moment later, presented an interesting study of human forces held well in check. The colonel leaned on the mantel-piece and looked down at the toe of his boot, with which he pushed a chunk of wood beneath the logs.

"You never can tell about a woman's whims, Milburn," he said. "Dolly's set her heart on holding onto that land, and I reckon I'm too easily wriggled about by my women folks. I reckon we'd better call it off."

"Oh, all right—all right!" said Milburn, with a start and a sharp contraction of his brows. "I'm that away some myse'f. My gals git me into devil'sh scrapes sometimes, an' I'm always sarvin' they got to stop it. A man loses too much by lettin' 'em dabble in his business. But I was jest goin' to say that I mought raise my bid fifty cents on the acre ruther than trapse away over to Springtown to see Buford."

There was silence through which several kinds of thoughts percolated. The raise really amounted to so much that it materially increased Barclay's growing conviction that the railroad was next to a certainty. "Huh!" he grunted, his eyes ablaze with the amusement of a winner. "I wouldn't listen to less than a dollar more on the acre." And as the gaze of Milburn went down reflectively the colonel winked slyly, even triumphantly, at his smiling daughter and said: "Dolly thinks it will make good land for a peach-orchard. Lots of money is being made that way."

"Bosh!" grunted Milburn. "It don't lie right for peaches. You kin git jest as much property nigh the railroad as you want for peaches. You are a hard man to trade with, but I reckon I'll have to take yore offer of—"

"Hold on, hold on!" laughed the colonel, his hand upraised. "I didn't say I'd take that price. I just said I wouldn't listen to less than a dollar raise. I've listened to many a thing I didn't jump at, like a frog in muddy water not knowing what he's going to butt against."

Under his big shawl Milburn rose like a tent blown upward by wind. He was getting angry as he saw his commission money taking wing and flitting out of sight. He had evidently counted on making an easy victim of Barclay. For a moment he stood twisting his heavy, home-knit gloves in his horny hands.

"Now if it's a fair question," he said, as the last resort of a man ready and willing to trade at any reasonable cost, "what will you take, cash down, on your honor between us—me to accept or decline?"

The colonel's pleasure was of the bubbling, overflowing kind. Every move made by Milburn was adding fuel to his hopes of the proposed railroad, and to his determination to be nobody's victim.

"Look here," he said, "that land has been rising at such a rate since you came in that I'm actually afraid to let it go. By dinner-time it may make me rich, Dolly. I believe, on my word, Milburn has discovered gold over there. Haven't you, Milburn? Now, honor bright."

"It will be a long time before you find gold or anything else on that land," Milburn retorted, as he reached for his hat and heavily strode from the room.

"Well! I do declare," and Mrs. Barclay turned to Dolly and her father. "What on earth does this mean?"

The colonel laughed out, then slapped his hand over his mouth, as he peered from the window to see if Milburn was out of hearing. "It's just this way—"

"Mind, father!" cautioned Dolly. "Do you want it to be all over town by dinner-time?"

"Dolly!" cried Mrs. Barclay, "the idea of such a thing!"

Dolly smiled and patted her mother on the cheek.

"Don't tell her, papa," she said, with decision.

"The truth is," said the Colonel, "Dolly really wants to plant peaches. I don't think there's much in it, but she will have her way."

"Well, I call that mean of you," retorted Mrs. Barclay, dark with vexation. "Well, miss, I'll bet you didn't tell your father who you went sleigh-riding with."

The old man frowned suddenly. "Not with Alan Bishop," he said, "after my positive orders?"

"He came to tell me about the—the—" Dolly glanced at her mother suddenly—"about the peaches, papa."

"Well."—the Colonel was waxing angry—"I won't have it—that's all. I won't have you——"

"Wait, papa," entreated the girl, sweetly, "wait till we see about the—peaches!" And, with a little teasing laugh, she left the room.

XXXV.

The mass-meeting at Springtown was a most important event. It was held in the courthouse in the center of the few straggling houses which made up the hamlet. The entire Bishop family, including the servants, attended. Pole Baker brought his wife and all the children in a new spring-wagon. Darley society was represented, as the Springtown Gazette afterwards put it, by the fairest of the fair, Miss Dolly Barclay, accompanied by her mother and father.

The courthouse yard was alive with groups of men eagerly talking over the situation. Every individual whose land was to be touched by the proposed road was on hand to protect his rights. Pole Baker was ubiquitous, trying to ascertain the drift of matters. He was, however, rather unsuccessful. He discovered that many of the groups ceased to talk when he entered them. "Some'n's up," he told Alan and Miller in the big, bare-looking court room. "I don't know what it is, but I smell a rat, an' it ain't no little one, nuther."

"Opposition," said Miller, gloomily. "I saw that as soon as I came. If they really were in favor of the road they'd be here talking it over with us."

"I'm afraid that's it," said Alan. "Joe Bartell is the most interested, and he seems to be a sort of ringleader. I don't like the way he looks. I saw him sneer at Wilson when he drove up just now. I wish Wilson hadn't put on so much style—kid gloves, plug hat, and a negro driver."

"No, that won't go down with this crowd," agreed Miller. "It might in the slums of Boston, but not with these lords of the mountains. As for Bartell, I think I know what ails him. He's going to run for the legislature and thinks he can make votes by opposing us—convincing his constituency that we represent moneyed oppression. Well, he may down us, but it's tough on human progress."

Alan caught Dolly's eye and bowed. She was seated near her father and mother, well towards the judge's stand. She seemed to have been observing the faces of the two friends, and to be affected by their serious expressions. Adele sat at the long wood stove, several yards from her parents, who appeared quite as if they were in church waiting for service to begin. Abner Daniel leaned in the doorway opening into one of the jury-rooms. Wilson had given him a fine cigar, which he seemed to be enjoying hugely.

At the hour appointed for the meeting to open, a young man who held the office of bailiff in the county, and seemed proud of his stentorian voice, opened one of the windows and shouted:

"Come in to court! Come in to court!" and the motley loiterers below began to clatter up the broad stairs and fall into the seats. Joe Bartell, a short, thick-set man in the neighborhood of fifty, with a florid face and a shock of reddish hair, led about twenty men up the aisle to the jury-benches at the right of the stand. They were the land-owners whose consent to grant the right of way was asked. Stern opposition was clearly written on the leader's brow and more or less distinctly reflected on the varying faces of his followers.

"Ef we needed it, it ud be a different matter," Miller overheard him say in a sudden lull, as the big room settled down into a sudden quiet, "but we kin do without it. We've got along so fur an' we kin farder. All of us has got good teams."

Wilson, in his crisp, brusque way, made the opening speech. He told his hearers just what his company proposed to do and in much the same cold-blooded way as he would have dictated a letter to his stenographer, correctly punctuating the text by pauses, and yet, in his own way, endeavoring to be eloquent. He and his capital were going to dispel darkness where it had reigned since the dawn of civilization; people living there now would not recognize the spot ten years from the day the first whistle of a locomotive shrilled through those rocky gorges and rebounded from those lofty peaks—silent fingers pointing to God and speaking of a past dead and gone. All that was needed, he finished, was the consent of the property-owners appealed to; who, he felt confident, would not stand in their own light. They looked like intelligent men, and he believed they did not deceive appearances.

He had hardly taken his seat when Joe Bartell stood up. Alan and Miller exchanged ominous glances. They had at once recognized the inappropriateness of Wilson's speech, and did not like the white, twitching sneer on Bartell's smooth-shaven face. It was as if Bartell had been for a long time seeking just such an opportunity to make himself felt in the community, and there was no doubt that Wilson's almost dictatorial speech had made a fine opening for him.

"Fellow-citizens, an' ladies an' gentlemen," he began, "we are glad to welcome amongst us a sort of a second savior in our Sodom an' Gomorry of crackerdom. What the gentleman with the plug hat an' spiketoe shoes ain't a-goin' to do fer us the Lord couldn't. He looks nice an' talks nice, an', to use his words, I don't believe he deceives at pearances. I'll bet one thing, an' that is 'at he won't deceive us. Accordin' to him we need 'im every hour, as the Sunday school song puts it. Yes, he's a-goin' to be'p a powerful an' right off. An', fellow-citizens, I'm heer to propose a vote of thanks. He's from away up in Boston, whar, they tell me, a nigger sets an' eats at the same table with the whites. When his sort come this away durin' the war, with all the'r up-to-date implements of slaughter, they laid waste to ev'rything they struck, shot us like rabbits in holes, an' then went back an' said they'd had a good hunt. But they've been livin' high up thar sence the war an' the'r timber is a-playin' out, an' they want some more now, an' they want it bad. So they send the'r representatives out to find it an' lay hold of it. How does he happen to come heer? As well as I kin make out, old Alf Bishop, a good man an' a Southern soldier—a man that I hain't got nothin' agin, except maybe he holds his head too high, made up his mind awhile back that lumber would be in demand some day, an' he set to work buyin' all the timber land he could lay his hands on. Then, when he had more'n he could tote, an' was about to go under,

he give this gentleman a' option on it. Well, so fur so good; but, gentlemen, what have we got to do with this trade? Nothin' as I kin see. But we are expected to yell an' holler, an' deed 'em a free right of way through our property so they kin ship the timber straight through to the North an' turn it into cold Yankee coin. We don't count in this shuffle, gentlemen. We git our pay fer our land in bein' glad an' heerin' carbells an' steam-whistles in the middle o the night when we want to sleep. The engynes will kill our hogs, cattle, an' hosses, an' now an' then break the neck o' some chap that wasn't hit in the war, but we mustn't forget to be glad an' bend the knee o' gratitude. Of course, we all know the law kin compel us to give the right of way, but it provides fer just and sufficient payment for the property used; an', gentlemen, I'm agin donations. I'm agin 'em tooth an' toenail."

There was a thunderous and ominous applause when Bartell sat down. Wilson sat flushed and embarrassed, twirling his gloves in his hands. He had expected anything but this personal fusillade. He stared at Miller in surprise over that gentleman's easy, half-amused smile as he stood up.

"Gentlemen," he began, "and ladies," he added, with a bow to the right and left. "As many of you know, I pretend to practice law a little, and I want to say now that I'm glad Mr. Bartell ain't in the profession. A lawyer with his keen wit and eloquence could convict an innocent mother before a jury of her own children. (Laughter.) And that's the point, gentlemen; we are innocent of the charges against us. I am speaking now of my clients, the Bishops. They are deeply interested in the development of this section. The elder Bishop does hold his head high, and in this case he held it high enough to smell coming prosperity in the air. He believed it would come, and that is why he bought timber lands extensively. As for the accused gentleman from the Hub of the Universe, I must say that I have known of him for several years and have never heard a word against his character. He is not a farmer, but a business man, and it would be unfair to judge him by any other standard. He is not only a business man, but a big one. He handles big things. This railroad is going to be a big thing for you and your children. Yes, Wilson is all right. He didn't fight in the late unpleasantness. He tells the women he was too young; but I believe he hadn't the heart to fight a cause as just as ours. His only offence is in the matter of wearing sharp-toed shoes. There is no law against 'em in Atlanta, and he's simply gotten careless. He is ignorant of our ideas of proper dress, as befitting a meek and lowly spirit, which, in spite of appearances, I happen to know Wilson possesses. However, I have heard him say that these mountains produce the best corn liquor that ever went down grade in his system. He's right. It's good. Pole Baker says it's good, and he ought to know. (Laughter, in which Pole joined good-naturedly.) That reminds me of a story," Miller went on. "They tell this of Baker. They say that a lot of fellows were talking of the different ways they would prefer to meet death if it had to come. One said drowning, another shooting, another poisoning, and so on; but Pole reserved his opinion to the last. When the crowd urged him to say what manner of death he would select, if he had to die and had his choice, he said: 'Well, boys, ef I had to go, I'd like to be melted up into puore corn whisky an' poured through my throat tel thar wasn't a drap left of me.' (Laughter and prolonged applause.) And Wilson said further, gentlemen and ladies, that he believed the men and women of this secluded section were, in their own way, living nearer God than the inhabitants of the crowded cities. Wilson is not bad, even if he has a hang-dog look. A speech like Bartell's just now would give a hang-dog look to a paling fence. Wilson is here to build a railroad for your good and prosperity, and he can't build one where there is nothing to haul out. If he buys up timber for his company, it is the only way to get them to back him in the enterprise. Now, gentlemen of the opposition, if there are any here today, don't let the thought of Wilson's possible profit rob you of this golden opportunity. I live at Darley, but, as many of you know, this is my father's native county, and I want to see it bloom in progress and blossom like the rose of prosperity. I want to see the vast mineral wealth buried in these mountains dug out for the benefit of mankind wherever God's sunlight falls."

Miller sat down amid much applause, a faint part of which came even from the ranks of Bartell's faction. After this a pause ensued in which no one seemed willing to speak. Colonel Barclay rose and came to Miller.

"That was a good talk," he whispered. "You understand how to touch 'em up. You set them to laughin'; that's the thing. I wonder if it would do any good for me to try my hand."

(To Be Continued.)

DOES THE MULE KICK?

It has become an everyday assertion that nothing, or hardly anything, is sacred to this generation. Traditions which have had the sanction of uncounted ages and which were never before questioned are now glibly and contemptuously denied by the confident present. Perhaps the most appalling instance of iconoclasm is that of Colonel Jenkins, of the Nebraska National Guard, who protests that the mule is the most maligned of all amiable creatures, and that it has never, in any circumstances, kicked a man.

There could be no more striking proof of the incredulity, the rank agnosticism of the time than this attempt to set up the mule as a gentle, affectionate and forbearing beast, content amount of profanity which has been looked upon as excusable or necessary must be charged against mankind as both wanton and cruel. Even the army chaplains were induced to concede the blamelessness of the passionate language aimed at the army mule. The obstinacy or sullen stubbornness, the malice and homicidal wickedness of the mule, it has been universally believed, required of its driver—whether an army teamster or a plantation negro—a flow of vitriolic profanity which, if inexcusable and unnecessary, must consign the human race to torment. It was amusing to light minded persons to assail cherished traditions, but it is important that thoughtful men should consider the consequences of accepting the statements of the incredulous.—Philadelphia Record.

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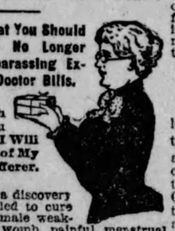


To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has seldom failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Failing of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhœa, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, believing that it will effect a cure in almost any case, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day, but just sit down and write me for it right now.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.

GULF STREAM VARIES

Trade Winds Cause the Great Changes Off Cape Hatteras.

Though the gulf stream has been unusually strong and variable in direction off Cape Hatteras recently, it is said in shipping circles that there is nothing abnormal in such variations, and that it is the natural thing for the stream to be constantly changing.

Capt. C. J. W. Winchester, of the brig Irene, who sailed up from South Carolina the other day, said this morning that when he put out he was unable to discover any trace of the gulf stream in the position where it is charted off Cape Henry. He sailed north without finding it until he was within a few miles of Cape Hatteras. Here it suddenly and unaccountably reappeared.

The direction of the current had now turned very markedly shoreward. According to the chart the inmost edge of the gulf stream, as it rounds Cape Hatteras, should have been twenty-two miles from the mainland. In other words, its inmost edge should have been five miles out from the Diamond Shoal light, which is itself five miles out from Diamond Shoal and seventeen miles from the shore.

At present, however, the captain says, the current is heading full on to the shoal, and is running at the unusual speed of four knots an hour. Fifteen miles north of the cape the current now freakishly spreads out in fan fashion and completely disappears again. The path of south-bound sailing vessels around Cape Hatteras lies very close to the Diamond Shoal light, for they thus avoid the counter current of the gulf stream. But now that the stream flows close along shore it is impossible to escape the current and almost impossible to make any headway against it.

Captain Winchester reports about 100 sailing vessels immediately north of Cape Hatteras unable, on account of the extraordinary strength and direction of the current, to round the cape. On his own last trip south he maneuvered for eight days in vain to make the cape. Time after time he worked his brig up to within two miles of the Diamond Shoal light, when the wind and the current would drift him back to the north. Several vessels were so delayed that they ran short of provisions and were obliged to put back to Chesapeake bay for a fresh supply.

Capt. A. F. Johnson, of the Yucatan, of the Panama Railroad Steamship line, laughed at the suggestion that these variations in the gulf stream have in any way been caused by the eruption at Martinique.

"Variations in the gulf stream," he said, "are occasioned by changes in the direction and strength of the trade winds. As the trade winds this summer have been unusually strong in the tropics, they are forcing an unusually strong current of water through the Caribbean sea. This current emerges from the Gulf of Mexico and flows up along the eastern coast of the United States as the gulf stream. Thus the tropical winds that originate this stream are now because of their unaccustomed strength this summer changing its speed and direction as far north as Cape Hatteras."

Though these variations in the gulf stream are affecting the progress of sailing vessels, they will have no effect what ever on the coasting steamers.—New York Post.

AT A VIRGINIA NEGRO WEDDING

A member of the Woman's Literary club was in Virginia and a friend persuaded her to slip into a negro wedding ceremony in a quaint church near the plantation. She snatched up her hat and the two arrived on the scene as the dusky bride and her adorer stood before the preacher. An altar rail with a ledge separated them from the officiating minister, and upon the ledge stood a large glass pitcher of the 25-cent valuation. The ceremony neared completion, satisfactory responses had been made by the bride and groom and the clergyman looked around for something to furnish a dramatic climax. His eye fell upon the pitcher, and, solemnly raising it aloft, he said:

"By this glass pitcher, presented to this church by Sister Harriet and Brother Jonathan Sykes, I pronounce you man and wife."

There was a pause of impressive solemnity, and then the assemblage, in no wise startled by this novel interpolation to the accustomed ritual, pressed around the happy couple with joyful acclamations.—Baltimore Sun.

DUSTLESS HIGHWAYS.

How to obtain dustless highways has long been a problem to which municipal supervisors in all parts of the world have been devoting a great deal of attention. An official report of the department of bridges and roads in France shows the continuance of good results obtained in rendering roads free from dust by coating the surface with tar. The engineer for the Seine and Marne departments reports that after an unsuccessful trial of a mixture of oil and petroleum, a coating of tar was, in the summer of 1902, laid down on seven different lengths of road. After carefully observing these roads during a period of twelve months, he finds the dust and mud have wholly disappeared, and the cost of maintenance of the roads has been considerably reduced. Further comparing the previous outlay on the roads with that of those with tarred substance, he says:

"It appears that the tarring method requires no greater outlay and at the same time very considerably improves the condition of the roadway. In La Cher two lengths of the Chaussee Nationale were coated with tar in June and August of 1902. Both these experiments have been entirely successful, the road now being covered with an elastic skin, while the sound of foot passengers' tread is muffled and horses and oxen require only about one-half the effort they put forth before. The noise and vibration caused by vehicular traffic are much reduced, and neither dust nor mud is formed on the tarred surface."—Chicago Chronicle.

PRISONERS OF STATE.

France detains as prisoners of state in Algeria the Emperor of Annam and the Queen of Madagascar, while in Martinique she keeps imprisoned the King of Dahomey. King Preumoeh, or Ashanti, along with his numerous wives, the queen mother and his children, are prisoners of Great Britain on the Seychelles Islands. The savage King of Benin has taken the place of the great Napoleon as another of England's royal captives on the Island of St. Helena.

HOME CHEERFULNESS.

The cheerfulness that should be one of the leading characteristics of home life is often of a very chastened order, solely because the example of a cheery disposition is not set by the wife and mother, says the Chicago News.

One glimpse of her face as she begins the duties of the day is enough to set the tone for the family. If she be bright and cheery, with a kindly word and a smile for everybody, she will have the gladdening effect of sunshine and do much to make the day a happy and successful one to her husband and children.

AT THE FAIR.

On two strips of ground on the hillside leading to the palace of agriculture, at the World's Fair, just west of the four acre rose garden, the story of the sale of the territory of Louisiana by France to the United States is uniquely told. One of these 210 by 25 feet strips contains the French emblem, the fleur-de-lis, and the figures "1803" in red flowers on a green ground. The first shows French ownership, the second American ownership. The story is made more complete by the name "McKinley" under whose administration the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition was projected and successfully embarked, and the United shield and name of "Roosevelt," under whose administration the exposition exists.

Hundreds of Paris cabs have been fitted with taxometers, which register the length of each journey. They are a success in Berlin.

LILIES OF HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

In a recent interview with Mrs. Lily Langtry, she very wisely said:

"The fact that I believe in the superior force of mind over matter does not blind me to the truth that the foundation of every successful life is good health; that the keystone to physical beauty is perfect physical health.

"A sick woman cannot be a beautiful woman, nor can she be anything but what we English call a poor-spirited woman.

"To a great extent a woman's beauty is measured by her vitality—by her health.

"Work, Sunshine, Exercise, Water and Soap, Plain, Nourishing Food, Lots of Fresh Air, and a Happy, Contented Spirit—there, as you say, 'honest and true,' is my working rule for youth, youthful spirits and youthful looks."

One great secret of youth and beauty for the young woman or the mother is the proper understanding of her womanly system and well-being. Every woman, young or old, should *know herself* and her physical make-up. A good way to arrive at this knowledge is to get a good doctor book, such for instance as "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., which can readily be procured by sending twenty-one cents in one-cent stamps for paper-bound volume, or thirty-one cents for cloth-bound copy, and addressing Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can always be relied upon to cure when everything else fails," writes Mrs. Dr. Nielsen, of 4502 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ills. "It is a certain cure for female troubles, diseases in their worst forms. I suffered for years with ulceration, intense pains and a dreadful backache, which unfitted me for my work. Finally I grew so ill had to keep to my bed. In this extremity I used 'Favorite Prescription' for three months and then I was well. Only those who have passed through such a siege of sickness as I have will understand how much I value Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Pierce offers $500 reward for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb which he cannot cure. All he asks is a fair and reasonable trial of his means of cure. No substitute for "Favorite Prescription" offers so much.

RIVAL YELLOWSTONE.

American Wonders Surpassed In New Zealand.

Yellowstone park is reputed to have the most magnificent geysers in the world, but their reputation is based upon the statement of travelers who have never been to New Zealand and who know nothing of its natural wonders.

Leaving Auckland by a fast expense train, a journey of eight hours brings one to Rotorua, where may be seen the most splendid geyser which is probably to be found anywhere in the world. To give some idea of the magnitude of the geyser one need mention only the height of some of the surrounding objects. Over the "inferno crater," which contains a seething lake of water, is a small shelter shed 450 feet above the plain. The surface of the water in the geyser basin when at rest is about 40 feet below this plain. The height of the eruption must often be about 900 feet. This is by no means exceptional. Higher "shots" have been recorded. Some months ago the area of the basin was measured in a small boat by a traveler and a guide. They found that the area is about two and half cres, from which it my be inferred that this geyser may well be called the largest in the world.

The geyser plays about 22 times a month, is very erratic and gives no warning when it is about to erupt. The theory is advanced that the basin is somewhat like a funnel and that when the water and stones are ejected the larger stones return and jam in the neck, thereby choking the outlet, so that an enormous pressure of steam must shift them. When the pressure is sufficiently great to blow out the obstructions it is naturally would eject water to a great height.

This geyser is not the only one to be seen in this vicinity. Others may be mentioned, such as the Pohutu, Wairoa, Feather, Papakura and others, besides mud volcanoes.

BALZAC AND HIS CHARACTERS

He lived, his sister tells us, to a great extent in a world of his own, peopled by the imaginary characters in his books, and he would gravely discuss its news, as others do that of the real world, says the Fortnightly Review. Sometimes he was delighted at the grand match he had planned for his hero, but often affairs did not go so well, and perhaps it would give him much anxious thought to marry his heroine suitably, as it was necessary to find her a husband in her own set, and this might be difficult to arrange. When asked about the past of a character in one of his books he replied gravely that he "had not been acquainted with Monsieur de Jordy before he came to Nemours," but added that if his questioner were anxious to know he would try to find out. He had many fancies about names, declaring that those which are invented do not give life to imaginary beings, whereas those really borne by some one endow them with vitality. Leon Gozlan says that he was dragged by Balzac half over Paris in search of a suitable name for the hero of a story to be published in the "Revue Parisienne." After they had trudged through scores of streets, studying the names of the shopkeepers in vain, Balzac to his intense joy, discovered "Marcas" printed over a small tailor's shop, to which he added as "a flame, a plume, a fear," the initial Z. "Z. Marcas" conveyed to him the idea of a great though unknown philosopher, poet or sliversmith like Benvenuto Cellini. He went no further—he was satisfied; he had found "the name of names."

A Thing Worth Knowing.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No use of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing, balmy, aromatic oils give quick speed and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer on the face, breast, womb, mouth, stomach, large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of simple oils. Send for a book mailed free.

DR. B. F. BYE, Indianapolis, Ind.
(The above is the home office.)

CLOSER FITTING SLEEVES.

The tendency in cloth tailored suits is to return to closer-fitting sleeves, and no longer to attempt the large one, says Vogue. As the coming winter styles are to lean strongly upon the Directoire period, there is support in this relation given to the rumor of almost a close sleeve for cloth coats. Material has, we know, much to do with forms of garments. It is impossible to conceive of anything but a coat-shape sleeve for the new heavy rough cloths just imported and described. It is also to be expected that three-quarter coats are to be continued in fashion in two-piece suits, and that shorter ones will be in vogue as well.

It is yet too early to arrive at conclusions, but the drift of news is toward last spring's short coats being carried over into winter models. But one may rest assured that there will be such a variety of models that all tastes will be catered to and all figures made to look their best. Whether Eton coats, like blouses or separate waists, are to have such a hold upon popular taste and fancy as to be entered for another season remains to be seen. So far there is no sign of giving them up. Both are so necessary to each other, so convenient, so becoming, so smart-looking, that it would not be at all surprising to meet them once more, but newly-fashioned and trimmed. In Directoire style the change wrought would be very marked, as the sleeves are tight-fitting, with deep frilled laces at the wrists, lace jabots, wide girdles, giving a short-waisted effect.

FOOD OF THE FUTURE.

"Man will eat two hundred or three hundred more foods in the year 2000 than he eats now," said a chemist. "A movement is on foot among the world's governments to increase the varieties of our foods, and every week from somewhere or other a new vegetable or fruit or nut is added to the international bill of fare."

Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which, will be the most valuable answers possible:

What can I do for scratches or cracked heels on my horses?—B., Portland, Ore.

I have a horse that curbed himself about a month ago. Will some kind reader please inform me how to treat it?—L., Florence, Kan.

Will some one explain the manner in which apple-worms multiply, and at what season of the year?—B., Leslie, Mich.

Will some reader tell what will stop grape vines from shedding the fruit before it ripens?—S., Lenoir, Wis.

I am told that sweet potatoes may be propagated by cuttings from last year's vines. Will some one tell how it is done, and whether the product is as good as by the ordinary way?—G., Vineland, N. J.

How can I best keep fine apples, so as to preserve their flavor and beauty?—M., Erie, Pa.

Will some one please tell me, through the columns of your paper what ails my cow? She seems in a healthy condition and very fat; but about a month ago, when she had been giving about five gallons of milk a day, she commenced giving a pint in the morning and about two gallons at night, decreasing in quantity until at the present time she only gives a quart a day. It is not time for her to go dry, as she will not be fresh until the latter part of February next. What shall I give her to increase the flow of milk?—M., Kingsbury, W. Va.

Will some reader of The Blade tell me what is the matter with and a remedy for our cow? She seemed all right at night. Next morning she could hardly walk; was very stiff in her hips; one-quarter of her udder was swollen very hard and was very painful. She would not eat. In a day or two she began to eat a very little; now eats better, but the swelling has gone into another quarter; also the milk from those quarters are like what comes from a boil, but it has been running for about two weeks and does not get soft. It has been about six weeks since she was taken. We have rubbed it with several things. She had been in the woods (we have the no-fence law), but we had taken her up into pasture, and turned the calf out. She had been milked dry, or was thought to have been. She had been turned into a sweet potato patch for a few hours at a time a few days before, but we have done that before, with no bad results. Please give a remedy, if you can, as she is a very valuable cow. Her front legs seem to be affected now, or in her shoulders.—W., Belvidere, N. C.

Will some one give me a recipe for curing a wen? I have a three-year-old heifer that has a wen on her jaw the size of a hen's egg, and is slowly growing. Is there any cure for it? Please let me know through your paper. I am an old subscriber; this is my fourth year and like The Blade very much.—C., Houghtonville, Vt.

Can any of your readers tell me what ails one of my cattle? Her face and neck are covered with a kind of wart. It starts just a small pimple, grows larger and keeps spreading. One eyelid is a solid scab, as large as a man's fist, and she is getting covered with them.

One other has a couple of the same warts. Any information will be kindly received.—Subscriber, Gobleville, Mich.

Potatoes From Seed.

Editor Farmstead: To C., Pequabunk, Conn.: Crush the ball into water and wash the seed clean; dry the seed, and put it up into papers. In spring sow and handle just as you do tomatoes. They are just as easily grown.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead: Is there a book published by the agricultural department on trout culture? If so, would you kindly send the number to me, or publish it in The Blade.—H., Guy's Mills, Pa.

There is no bulletin published on this subject. The reason probably is, that the number of places in the United States where the conditions necessary can be found—pure, cold, spring water, and the necessary depths and volume—are comparatively so few that the department has not taken it up. We will write to the secrtary, however, and make the suggestion.—Editor Farmstead.

For Ringbone.

Editor Farmstead: I saw a request for a ringbone recipe. The following is one that is a sure cure: One ounce of cantharides, one ounce of British oil, one ounce of oil organum, one ounce of oil of amber, one ounce of spirits of turpentine, one-half ounce of olive oil and three drams of oil of vitriol. Apply for three mornings, then stop three.—Reader, Gobleville, Mich.

Sweet Corn.

Editor Farmstead: H., of Canajoharie, N. Y., asks about raising early sweet corn. Although sweet corn is usually supposed to be an artificial means of control as to ripening it is very susceptible to treatment, but with less difference in time effect. The silk, or female flower, always matures some days before the mass of pollen on the tassel is ready to fall and fertilize the silk. If the plant is well jarred at this period by a blow struck with the hand or a stick as operator passed between the rows, the pollen will be shaken from its hold and fall upon the silk considerably sooner than if left to nature and the wind. As a result, the ears ripen earlier than they would otherwise—a difference on the average of three to four days.

Formula for Ringbone.

Editor Farmstead: For the person who wanted the above, let him have put up at a drug store the following: Two drams of red iodiode of mercury; petrolatum, two ounces, mix well, and apply every two or three days.—S., Rogers, Ark.

Bermuda Grass.

Editor Farmstead: A subscriber asks how to get rid of Bermuda grass. There is not a great deal of difficulty in getting rid of it in a sandy soil, such as he probably has, but in upland red clay there is more difficulty. It can be done, however, for I have done it. Plow the sod shallow and harrow and rake out all the grass you can. Then sow the land thickly in peas, using fully one and a half bushels per acre. Fertilize the peas with acid phosphate and potash to get as heavy a growth as possible, and use the Wonderful pea, as it grows ranker than any other sort. Mow the peas for hay as soon as well podded, and plow the land at once and harrow and prepare it for oats to be sown in September. Sow red clover with the oats and use plenty of seed, not less than 15 pounds per acre. The following spring after the oats crop plow the clover down and plant in corn or cotton and work clean. If any grass then remains I would renew the oats after the crop is off. If planted in cotton this would necessitate the sowing of the oats in late winter. Follow this oats crop with peas again and you will have no more Bermuda, and will find the land vastly improved and be well paid for the work done to clean the land. Constant succession of smothering crops of peas, oats and clover will drive it out.—B., Atlanta, G.

To Keep Dried Apples.

Editor Farmstead:—Please say to H., of Holgate, O., that dried apples are more likely to be wormy in summer than in winter; but if well heated in the oven, and put at once into good tight flour sacks, and tied up tightly, they will be free from worms at all seasons.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

House Plants.

Editor Farmstead:—In the issue of Sept. 29 an Ashtabula reader asks about the care of house plants. My experience is that they become diseased more on account of too much water being used on them than too little. It is at no time necessary to drench the earth in the pots. If simply moistened and the leaves kept clean from dust the earth will keep the roots in good condition. Should worms be found in the soil use a little lime in the water, but the better plan is to remove the earth, selecting rich top soil or mould from the forest.—H., Cumberland, Md.

That Kentucky Mule.

Editor Farmstead:—To. M., of Morse's Mills, Ky.: Your mule evidently has the heaves. There is no real cure but death. Pay no atention to the fakirs who claim they can cure it. But great relief may be had by feeding wet feed, fresh mowed grass, or running to pasture in summer, and dampened hay or meal in winter. Avoid dry hay and straw as you would a pestilence. A single feed may bring on a severe attack. A good way is to have a cutting machine and chop the hay into a large, tight box. Add the meal, if any; then put on water, turning and mixing until it is all wet; shovel into baskets and feed. It is the dust in dry feed that irritates the lungs.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Coal Ashes.

Editor Farmstead:—In your issue of Sept. 29, an Athens, O., correspondent, who lives in a region where coal is the usual fuel, asks whether coal ashes are of any use on the farm. Coal is the usual fuel here. I have all my coal ashes carefully sifted and use them in the stable as an absorbent. I also sprinkle them about in the henhouse, under the roosts, etc. They make an excellent absorbent, keeping my stable and henhouse dry and clean, and absorb all bad odors, and holding onto and thus saving all the liquid portion of the manure. While there is no great fertilizing properties in coal ashes, they are certainly well worth saving. If used on dry land they help to hold moisture, as one can find out by scattering a few on top of the ground and then noting the result. And when used on heavy soil they will lighten it up, putting it into much better condition for plant roots. I use all my coal ashes and draw more from the village, a mile away, and consider the time well spent in drawing them.—C., Coshocton, O.

To Market Tobacco.

Editor Farmstead:—In your issue of the 20th inst., a question is asked about preparing tobacco for the market. Here is what a bulletin of the agricultural department says:

"For the production of a salable article much depends upon the character of the soil and a great deal depends upon the proper grading and sorting of the tobacco and the style of package in which it is sent to the manufacturers. Too much cannot be said about the necessity for very careful attention to these apparently small details. It is very important, moreover, that the planters should study the markets, the demands from foreign countries, the requirements of our own manufacturers and aim to produce exactly what they want and to get it to them in the way in which they can best use it, rather than to study the matter of economy.

"A great deal can be accomplished by improving the seed, by importing new seed and by improving the methods of cultivation, but more can be accomplished by a steady and persistent effort to produce, through methods of cultivation and fermentation, sorting, grading, etc., the closest possible resemblance to the type which is desired by the manufacturer and the consumer. This is the business side of the transaction. A careful study and compliance with the requirements of the market will undoubtedly increase the price of tobacco equally as much as any difference in the smoking and chewing qualities has improved, much more than the practice of grading and sorting in compliance with the market demands. There is plenty of room yet for improvement in the quality of tobacco, but still more can be done just at present by additional attention to these commercial details."

Pruning Grape Vines.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to B. of Benton, Pa., will say I am an old man and have had considerable experience in clipping and training grapevines on trellises (which I assume to be the situation with him). To begin at the starting point, never allow a vine to send up more than two shoots from the root, allowing it, however, to branch out as it rises on the trellis. The clipping must be done after the severity of the winter is over, and before the sap starts in the spring—say about March 1 in your climate.

When ready to clip, have a stepladder that will raise you above your work, and, with pruning shears cut away any dead wood. Side shoots or fruit spurs must be cut back so as to leave from two to four buds, allowing each vine to retain one, two or three runners, as your judgment may dictate. In cutting back side shoots, cut according to the strength of the shoot and number of same on one main branch; always remembering that the wood that bears the fruit is yet to grow from the buds you are leaving.

If you wish to grow grapes for market, get my address from The Blade and write me a personal letter, and I will help you if I can.—R., Mowequa, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell B., of Benton, Pa., to send to the department of agriculture and get Farmers' Bulletin No. 1o., "Pruning" and Bulletin No. 156, "The Home Vineyard." All free.—S., Rogers, Arkansas.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell B., of Benton, Pa., that vines may be trimmed at any time from November to March. The month is immaterial. Vines pruned in April would be likely to loss sap, or to "bleed," and when the sap begins to move they may bleed from cuts made several days before. So be sure to trim soon enough to allow the cuts to get old enough to heal. That is to say, timber is as good a time as any. To trim the vine cut all or nearly all the shoots that grew the previous summer back to two or three buds. Just clip off these shoots and leave them on the trellis until the buds start in spring, then you can see the difference between them and the living wood much more plainly. They are more brittle than when first cut off, and are more easily got rid of.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

"Pig Management."

The department of agriculture has just issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 206, entitled "Pig Management." It is a 40-page pamphlet, packed close with facts for people who wish to make money by the scientific feeding, the proper care, and a business management of the business. It will be sent free of charge to any one who sends a request for it, addressed: "The Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C." Kindly mention that you saw this notice in The Toledo Blade.

EVERYDAY SWINDLERS.

"There is goes again," said the trolley conductor, as he rang the bell to let off a passenger who had only ridden for a square.

"You'd be astonished," continued the knight of the bell strap, "to know how many people try to bear the trolley for a free ride when they want to make a call a square or two away from home.

"They hop on the car, wait till it has started, and then want to know if the car doesn't go to some place which they know it doesn't come within a mile of. In this way they get their ride for nothing and go on their way in the belief that they have fooled the conductor."—Philadelphia Press.

Didn't Find Any.

"Did you find any hard problems in your lesson, Bobby?" asked the teacher.

"No, ma'am," answered truthful Bobby. "I didn't look for any."

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

THE ONLY CONVENIENT KIND

No other occupies so little space, sits so firmly, has waist low can, enclosed self-oiling gears, light bowl without inside parts. Tubulars hold present world's record for clean skimming and perfect cream. Write for Catalog M-281.

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

GRANT AND HIS BOOTS

Why the General Put Them Under His Pillow.

General Fred Grant always sleeps with his boots under his head when he is traveling on a train and quite frequently when he puts up for the night in a strange place.

The story of how he formed this habit came out one night several years ago when a fellow traveler beheld the general occupied in carefully tucking his foot covering underneath the pillows of his sleeping car berth.

"I guess I'll never break the habit," said the general in his slow, easy-going way, "no matter how much I'm laughed at, as you're doing now. But once it was no laughing matter to me, I can tell you.

"While the civil war was being fought I was a cadet in West Point. One summer when vacation time was close at hand my father promised me that I could spend it in the field with him, and as soon as I was permitted to leave the academy on furlough I took the train south to join him.

"I was in high spirits until I awoke from a fine night's slumber and started to put on my boots. To my horror they were not where I had placed them, and though I searched for them high and low they could not be found. Some rascal had walked off with them in the night and he had also helped himself to my hat, as I discovered later on.

"I was in a nice dilemma and matters were helped only slightly by the porter scurrying around and finally raking up a pair of dilapidated rubbers and an old hat that looked as if it had been through a season's campaigning. But I had to make the best of the situation and when I stepped forth into the cold world at Washington I must have presented an amusing spectacle as regards head and feet.

"I didn't have enough money with me to buy new boots and hat; neither was I armed with any letters which would give the shopkeepers confidence in me. There was only one thing to do, and I did it. I tramped around Washington looking up my father's friends, and when I found one I poured my troubles into his ears and he graciously advanced me the price of the articles of clothing I needed most. And you can rest assured that when I tok my boots off that night I slept upon them, and I've been doing so ever since."—St. Paul Globe.

FADS IN TIPPLING.

"Got any buttermilk?" asked a man the other day of a bartender in a first-class saloon.

"No. We hardly ever have a call for it now, and we don't keep it."

"I thought there was a big demand in saloons for buttermilk."

"There used to be. There was a time, not long ago, when buttermilk was a fad as a tipple, but now if we buy any of it is is allowed to spoil on our hands. You are the first one who has called for buttermilk in four months. We used to have big cans of it on the counter all the time, and we sold enough of it every day to float a cup winner, I was going to say. A company made a business of supplying buttermilk to saloons and did an enormous trade. It may be doing something in that line yet, for all I know, but not here."

"What was the cause of the death of the fad?"

"It is just like any other fad or fashion or whim or whatever you might call it. It is the same as the change in the styles of shoes. One year they wear black shoes and the next year they wear brown ones. Drinks come and go. Something or somebody will start a new fangled cocktail or other mixed drink with a funny or a fancy name, and it will have a violent run all over the country for a while. Then, suddenly, without apparent cause, it will fade away. Something else will bob up, and have its fling, and the end is not yet."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A RAND RAT'S EXPLOITS.

"There were a lot of rats in the storage room of my stable," writes a citizen of Johannesberg, South Africa, "and we had great difficulty in getting at them. They were shy of all traps, and did a tremendous lot of damage at night, lying quiet all day. At length I put in the room a square tin-lined box, about two feet deep, and in it placed some burned cheese. The rats immediately got interested in the cheese, climbed up the outside of the box, and, having got inside, could not ascend the slippery tin lining. In this way we killed a great many.

"One morning my children took a cat, who was a very good ratter, and placed it in the box, where there was already a good-sized rat. The cat, instead of tackling the rat, appeared to make friends with it. They put their noses together and frisked round, but no harm was done and eventually the cat jumped out, refusing to tackle the rat.

"The children then put in a keen dachshund, which immediately snapped at the rat and missed it. The rat ran around the box two or three times, dodging cleverly, and eventually, by climbing on the dog's back, adroitly jumped out of the box and escaped."

HE GOT THE TIP.

A certain literary person who is fond of giving an airing whenever feasible to the foreign languages which for the most part he is compelled to keep in cold storage happened the other day into an odd little restaurant where there is a single French waiter.

He gave his orders in French. The waiter stared. He repeated them in English. The waiter understood him at once. As the dishes were being served the literateur observed, perhaps in a slightly aggrieved tone:—

"How does it happen that you don't understand me when I order in French?"

"Ah, monsieur," said the waiter, with exquisite tact, "you see, I was born in Alsace-Lorraine, where they speak very bad French."

THE LIFE OF A BOOK.

Interviewed by the Book Monthly, Mr. A. M. S. Methuen admits that "an enormous amount of rubbish is published," but he holds that because it has no likelihood of living it does little harm. There are few people, he tells us, who realize how short the life of an average book is and how far shorter it is getting. "Fifteen years ago you could count on its existence for two or three years. Now three books out of four are almost dead as mutton in three months. You may sell a few copies afterward, but the sale that remunerates the author and publisher is over before you know where you are." Taken altogether, Mr. Methuen considers publishing "the most difficult business in the world," adding that "with competition it is getting more difficult." The publisher need not look for wealth; but among his compensations is the interest of his calling—"the literary interest, which is grateful and agreeable under all circumstances."—London Outlook.

DOG'S RAIN COAT.

Clothing for dogs in many absurd forms is offered for sale nowadays, and each season finds a number of new and distinctive fashions. The latest of these

garments is a dog's rain coat. The garments are made of the best waterproof cloth, and are designed with considerable skill. One of thoe coats is so designed that the dog is entirely protected from the weather, even to its head.

NOTE—The following article has been widely published and is one of the most remarkable illustrations of the value of careful marshaling and analysis of facts in presenting a subject to the public.

LEVELERS

The Mission of Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee.

The Creator made all things, we believe.

If so, He must have made these.

We know what He made food and water for, and air and sunshine, but why Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee?

They are here sure enough, and each performing its work.

There must be some great plan behind it all; the thoughtful man seeks to understand something of that plan and thereby to judge these articles for their true worth.

Let us not say "bad" or "good" without taking testimony.

There are times and conditions when it certainly seems to the casual observer that these stimulant narcotics are real blessings.

Right there is the ambush that conceals a "killing" enemy.

One can slip into the habit of either whiskey, tobacco or coffee easy enough, but to "untangle" is often a fearful struggle.

It seems plain that there are circumstances when the narcotic effect of these poisons is for the moment beneficial but the fearful argument against them is that seldom ever does one find a steady user of either whiskey, coffee or tobacco free from disease of some kind.

Certainly powerful elements in their effect on the human race.

It is a matter of daily history testified to by literally millions of people, that Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee are smiling, promising, beguiling, friends on the start, but always false as hell itself in the end. Once they get firm hold enough to show their strength, they insist upon governing and drive the victim steadily towards ill health in some form; if permitted to continue to rule, they will not let up until physical and mental ruin sets in.

A man under that spell (and "under the spell" is correct), of any one of these drugs, frequently assures himself and his friends, "why I can leave off any time I want to. I did quit for a week just to show I could." It is a sure mark of the slave when one gets to that stage. He wiggled through a week fighting every day to break the spell, was finally whipped, and began his slavery all over again.

The slave (Coff

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question all on the same subject, or not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

We always read the Question Bureau in every Weekly Blade. Such a fund of information for the masses, and at such small expense! The way the Bureau put Mr. M., of Bella Vista, away back on the shelf was truly enjoyable. We believe A. will derive pleasure and profit from reading it. The writer hereof once had a somewhat similar experience while on the Cumberland plateau, in East Tennessee, other than that of our friend in New Mexico. The latter is a national educator. And now, one favor from the Bureau. Please give a biography of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.—W. S., Hazleton, Iowa.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was the daughter of Judge Daniel Cady, of Johnstown, N. Y., born in 1815, died in 1902. After passing from the Johnstown academy, she graduated at Mrs. Emma Willard's seminary, at Troy. When attending at anti-slavery convention at London in 1840, she met Lucretia Mott, with whom she signed the call for the first woman's rights convention, which was held at her home in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, and at which the first formal claim for suffrage was made. In 1840 she married Henry Brewster Stanley, who was in full sympathy with her ideas. Mrs. Stanton's life was largely devoted to the enfranchisement of women. She canvassed Kansas in 1867 and Michigan in 1874, when the question of woman suffrage was submitted to the people of those states. She lectured for years on the subject, and was at the front of all organizations to promote it.

Negro Federal Office-holders.

Did President Cleveland appoint any negroes as postmasters or to any other offices? Please tell all you can in regard to the above.—J. L. W., Baileyton, Ala.

There are no figures available for past administrations, but the employment of colored persons, having all proper qualifications for the work, in the various governmental departments at Washington began even before the civil war had ended, and it has been kept up ever since, not only through Republican administrations, but also the eight years of President Cleveland. Of course for such positions as postmasters, internal revenue and customs collectorships, etc., which are regarded as political perquisites, Mr. Cleveland appointed Democrats—and there were no colored Democrats. But he did not attempt to turn out the colored employes in Washington, nor those in the consular and diplomatic service abroad. The following table shows the number of colored employes of the national government of all grades—those in the first item, "at foreign stations," being in the consular and diplomatic service, at points where the color line is not drawn against negroes. It is safe to say that the number of colored employes under Mr. Cleveland was not over 10 per cent less than the total given below:

At foreign stations	13
At Washington, D. C.	3,663
At New York	188
At New Orleans	106
At Atlanta	94
At Savannah	42
At Augusta, Ga.	12
At Baltimore	40
At Richmond	50
At miscellaneous points	390
Army officers	10
Total	4,610

For the Deaf.

Editor Question Bureau: The device for assisting the hearing, recently inquired about in these columns, is known as the audiphone. It is a fan-shaped contrivance which, placed between the teeth, has been found useful, as the teeth and bones of the face aid in conducting sound. For instance, if a deaf person will take a thin narrow strip of wood about the size of a lead pencil or longer and holding one end against or between the teeth, place the other end on any musical instrument that is being played upon they will hear every note perfectly.—R. M., Wheatland, Iowa.

To Draw an Oval.

Editor Question Bureau: Your instruction as to how to describe an oval (ellipse) is good enough as far as it goes, but may not assist the inquirer to draw one of given dimensions A doubled string placed around the pins locating the foci is better than a longer one tied to them. To describe an ellipse in a rectangle 8 by 10 inches:

The difference between the squares of ten and eight is the square of six—the distance between the foci (pins.) This, added to the greater diameter, gives the entire length of string to be used—16 inches. Tie a string so that it will, when expanded, be 16 inches around. Set the pins within it, 6 inches apart, and with the point of a pencil draw it tight and thus describe your "oval." These ratios are constant for all sizes and proportions of ellipses. Any two being given, the third may easily be found, and the loop is half the length of the sum of the greater diameter and the focal distance.—W. E.

Marshall or Lee?

Editor Blade—In reference to the question in The Blade of August 25, concerning the authorship of the sentence, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," let me say I have a copy of the Ulster County Gazette, printed in Kingston, New York, January 4, 1800, containing the address of General Marshall to the house of representatives, announcing the death of Washington, and at its close offering a series of resolutions, as follows:

"Resolved, That this house will wait on the President of the United States, in condolence of this mournful event.

"Resolved, That the speaker's chair be shrouded in black and that the members and officers of the house wear black during the session.

"Resolved, That a committee, in conjunction with one from the senate, be appointed to consider on the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of this man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country.

"Resolved, That this house when it adjourns, do adjourn to Monday."

The account then goes on as follows: "These resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and sixteen members were appointed on the third resolution.

"Generals Marshall and Smith were appointed to wait on the President to know at what time it would be convenient to receive the house.

"Generals Marshall and Smith, having waited on the President with the first resolution, reported that the President would be ready to receive them at 1 o'clock this day. The house accordingly waited on him."

Then follows the speaker's address to the President, and the President's reply, the two together occupying less than 20 lines of print.

Next in order was a message "received from the senate, informing the house that they had agreed to the appointment of a joint committee, to consider a suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country, and that they had appointed seven members to join a committee of the house for that purpose." And then the house "adjourned till Monday."

These proceedings took place Thursday, December 18, 1799. The Gazette, without date of its own over subsequent proceedings, gives in full the senate's address "To the President of the United States," and the "President's Answer." The answer is signed "John Adams," and is dated in the lower left hand corner, "United States, Dec. 22, 1799."

I give these extracts and dates, along with the date of General Lee's eulogy, as given in The Blade—Dec. 28, 1799—to make it plain that John Marshall first gave utterance to the noted quotation, and that Lee was the plagiarist, and changer of the last word, instead of Marshall. It will be noticed also that the last word in Marshall's resolution, as given twice in the Gazette, is "country," instead of "countrymen" or "fellow citizens."

It is the opinion of the writer that there can be no other conclusion than that Marshall was the author of the sentiment attributed to Lee, and that it was uttered in the form herein given.—E. W., Ely, Ore.

Jonathan Edwards.

M. B., Tyndall, N. D.: Jonathan Edwards was born in East Windsor, Conn., in 1703, died at Princeton, N. J., in 1758. He graduated at Yale in 1720, then prepared for the Congregational ministry. He was ordained pastor at Northampton, Mass., in 1727. Here his sermons and printed discourses gained him a wide reputation. After more than 23 years' service in that church a rupture occurred, because of his reproof of the conduct of some young people of the congregation. For the next six years he was a missionary among the Indians at Stockbridge, Mass. In 1757 he was made president of the college at Princeton, N. J. He died then two months after his arrival. His most noted descendant was his grandson, Aaron Burr. Of his other descendants we know nothing.

Political Cartoons.

Why do not the Republican newspapers cartoon the Democratic candidate? The people in the south who cannot read believe in them.—N. A. L., Candor, N. C.

Many Republican papers do use cartoons. But is the practice really valuable? Does it not mislead the unlettered voter? If so, is it honest? The real thing is, no man who can not read and understand should be allowed to vote. A man whose vote is influenced by a picture is hardly a proper citizen, is he?

The Dark Ages.

Please tell us through the columns of your paper at what period the dark ages were?—J. A. W., Oakland, Ky.

The "Dark Ages" is the term applied to the period from the fall of the Roman empire to the revival of literature. In a general way, the dates may be given from A.A D. to 450 to A. D. 1150—a period of 700 years. The middle ages cover this, and on to about 1550, or from ten to eleven centuries.

Immigration.

Please tell through The Blade what has been the foreign immigration to the United States in the last three or four years.—A. M. B., Battle Creek, Iowa.

The total immigration into the United States from foreign countries for the last four complete years was as follows:

1900	448,572
1901	487,918
1902	648,743
1903	857,046

The immigration so far during 1904 has been much larger, owing to lower steamer rates, but of course the figures are not available as yet.

The Ratio.

The legal ratio between gold and silver is 16 to 1. What is the "market ratio" in in the form of bullion? Explain reasons fully.—J. B. S., Eunice, Mo.

Your first statement is incorrect. There is no legal ratio between gold and silver. There is a coinage ratio, made by the Bland act, of 16 to 1. The ratio between any two numbers is the quotient of the one divided by the other. The ratio of 16 to 1 is one-sixteenth—whih means that one part by weight of gold is worth 16 parts by weight of silver. But no law can regulate relative values. It is as impossible to legislate a real ratio between the values of gold and silver, as it is to legislate a ratio between the prices of a bushel each of wheat and corn. To-day (September 24) the price of silver bullion is 57 cents per ounce, troy weight, so gold dollar weighs 25.8 grains, and is worth $1 as bullion. Hence an ounce (480 grains) is worth $18.60. Divide this by 57 and we find the market ratio between gold and silver to be 32.6 to 1.

The Bible.

Please give circumstances connected with the compiling or writing of the Protestant Bible. Was it accepted by the early Christians as authentic, and were they not persecuted in consequence of not accepting it as their standard of truth and belief? Are the present critics unanimous in their belief that it is inspired?—R. M., Point Washington, Fla.

There is no special "Protestant" Bible, any more than there is a special "Catholic" Bible. The difference between the version used by Protestants and that used by Catholics is . first, the latter contains some books which in the former are relegated to the apocrypha; second, in being different translations of the original texts.

The principal difficulty in securing a correct version of the Bible lies in the fact that, before the invention of printing, all books were written; and the most ancient manuscripts we have vary considerably. This is more true of the New than of the Old Testaments. The most ancient sources of the Old Testament are the Samaritan Pentateuch—that is, the first five books of the Old Testament—written in the ancient Hebrew, and the Septuagint, which is a translation of the Hebrew Old Testament into Greek, made at Alexandria about 200 B. C.

As to the New Testament, we have no manuscripts which date back to the first three centuries A. D. As to the various copies of parts or all of the New Testament, of the fourth and succeeding centuries, Dr. Smith says, in his Bible Dictionary:

"It does not appear that any special care was taken in the first age of the church to preserve the texts of the New Testament from the various injuries of time, or to insure perfect accuracy in copying them. * * It is in the first place evident that various readings existed in the books of the New Testament at a time prior to all extant manuscripts. History affords no trace of the pure apostolic originals. * * Two chief causes contributed especially to corrupt the text of the gospels—the attempts to harmonize parallel narratives, and the influence of tradition."

As to the variations which exist in the text of different ancient manuscripts still preserved to us, Dr. Smith says: "It is impossible to estimate the number of these exactly, but they can not be less than 120,000 in all, though of these a very large proportion consists of differences of spelling and individual errors of scribes, and of the remainder comparatively few alterations are sufficiently well supported to create reasonable doubt as to the proper judgment. Probably there are not more than 1,669 to 2,000 places where the true reading is a matter of uncertainty. Various readings are due to different causes; some arose from accidental, some from intentional alterations of the original text. Other variations are due to errors of sight; others may be described as errors of impression or memory. The copyist, after reading a sentence from the text before him, often failed to reproduce it exactly. Variations in order are the most frequent, and very commonly the most puzzling questions of textual criticism. Examples occur in every page, almost in every verse, of the New Testament. Of intentional changes, some affect the expression, some the meaning of the passage."

The Israelites.

How many of the Israelites went from Canaan to Egypt at the time of the seven years famine? How long did they remain and how many were there altogether that were led out of Egypt by Moses?—G. L., Pittston, Pa.

Why not refer to your Bible? That is the only record of these events. There are one or two allusions in the inscriptions on the Egyptian monuments, to the Jews, but all we have is embodied in Genesis and Exodus. See Genesis xlvi, 1 to 27. In the last verse is the statement that "all the souls of the house of Jacob, which came into Egypt, was three score and ten"—that is, 70 persons.

Then, if you will refer to Exodus xii, 40, you will find the statement that "the sojourning of the children of Israel who dwelt in Egypt was 430 years."

As to their numbers at the exodus, the Book of Numbers must be consulted. In chapter 1, the numbering was ordered in the second year after the exodus. Now, read, verses 45, 46 and the total is given as 603,550. But those under 20 years were not counted, nor does it appear the women were numbered, for verse 45 says "all that were able to go forth to war in Israel." Nor were the Levites counted. See verses 47-49. Estimating that the males over 20 formed one-fourth of the total, there were some 2,500,000.

The Electoral Vote.

What was the electoral vote of the Republicans and Democrats for President in 1900? Also what will be the electoral vote of the several states this fall?—G. R. W., Strasburg, Ill.

Turn to the fourth page of this issue and read an editorial article entitled "The Electoral Vote."

Jenny Lind.

Please give in your valuable paper a brief sketch of the life of Jenny Lind, the famous singer.—J. A., Lafayette, Ga.

Jenny Lind was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1820, died in England, in 1887. She showed musical talent in childhood, and at 9 years her voice was considered so remarkable that she was admitted to the Stockholm conservatory of music. In 1838, after years of study and voice building, she made her debut in grand opera. She starred in opera, studied music in Paris in 1841, and in 1844 went to Berlin to study German. In 1845 she made an operatic tour of continental Europe, establishing her fame. In 1847 she appeared in England, and in 1850 to '52 she was in the United States, her tour being very profitable. In 1852 she married Otto Goldschmidt, a musical director. After her marriage she appeared only occasionally on the stage.

Sound.

Will you please tell what sound (noise) is; its cause, and why sound can be heard through an airtight vessel?—O. A. M., Kalnut Grove, W. Va.

Sound is vibrations set up bp the sounding body, which are carried through the air, or through solids and liquids, to the ear, where they produce the sensation called sound. Of course, these vibrations will be carried by an airtight vessel. It used to be one of the diversions of boyhood to put the ear close to the end of a long stick of timber, and have a playmate scratch with a pin on the other end. The scratch can be distinctly heard, the vibration passing through the wood; but it is not loud enough to be heard the same distance through the air. Any school textbook on natural philosophy will tell you many more interesting facts concerning sound.

Closing a Postoffice.

H. G. M., Russellville, Tenn.: The postoffice department has legal authority to open postoffices where they are needed; and, conversely, it has the authority to close them. Since the establishment of free rural delivery, hundreds have been close d. In the Indianola case, the people endeavored to persecute a postmistress and to compel her to resign, which she dia. There is no doubt of the full authority of the department to close the office if it saw fit. The same thing has been done in other cases, even here in the north, when the people got angry at a white postmaster.

A Million Dollars.

Will you please give the avoirdupois weight of a million dollars in gold, also in silver, and the time required to count $1,000,000, counting one every second, ten hours a day and 313 days in a year?—E. S. H., Erwin, Tenn.

A gold dollar weighs 25.8 grains. A million of them weigh, of course, 25,800,000 grains. There are 7,000 grains in an avoirdupois pound. Divide, and you get 3,685 and 5-7 pounds. A silver dollar weighs 412.5 grains. A million weigh 412,500,000 grains. Divide this by 7,000 grains in an avoirdupois pound, and you get 57,642 and 6-7 pounds.

At that rate, you would count $36,000 per day of ten hours. Divide 36,000 into 1,000,000, and you will find the million would require a little less than 28 days.

The Pension Order.

Please explain this pension business. The Democrats here claim that Mr. Roosevelt made an appropriation of $1,500,000 that he had no right to do.—J. R. M., Groveland, Ind.

You should know, without telling, because it is so provided in the constitution, that no money can be paid out of the treasury except it is specifically provided for by congress, either in the regular annual appropriation bills, or by a special bill. No power but congress can appropriate money. The President has no more power to do it than you have. That answers your question.

What your presumably ignorant friend was trying to do was to find fault with a pension order issued by Commissioner Ware, under the authority of the President. This order defined how the pension law of 1890 is to be construed in fixing disability. That law was the first to grant pensions for disability to earn a living by manual labor. That law provides that any honorably discharged person who served 90 days or more, shall receive a pension of not less than $6 nor more than $12 per month, if proof be furnished that he is permanently disabled, so as to be unable to perform manual labor to earn his support.

This law gives the pension commissioner, subject to the approval of the President, the power of fixing rules for ascertaining the degree of disability. In pursuance of this provision, Pension Commissioner Lochren, in 1893, ordered that when a man had reached the age of 75 it should be considered he was totally incapacitated by old age, and he should receive $12 per month, the highest sum allowed. President Cleveland approved this order, and it is the rule today.

In 1897, President McKinley's pension commissioner made an order that when an applicant has reached 65 years he shall be entitled to $6 per month—that is, he shall be deemed so old that he can not earn over half a living.

Commissioner Ware, last February, issued the order over which the Democrats are raising this howl. It fixed 62 years as the time at which a man is presumed to be half disabled by old age; but rebutting evidence may be brought in to show he is not that much disabled, in which case the pension will not be granted.

There is not the smallest doubt that President Roosevelt has full power to approve this order, as President Cleveland did the order of 1893, and President McKinley that of 1897.

The assertion that money so paid out in pensions was unlawfully paid is absurd. In the pension appropriation bill, passed last March, an appropriation was made to pay pensions under this order, thus giving full legal authority for its execution.

Employes at World's Fair.

Will you please tell me how many are employed on the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis, such as policemen, firemen and those that look after the exhibits?—A. T., California, Mich.

There is no way of finding out the total number of the various people who do not pay to enter the World's Fair. It includes the Jefferson Guards, the firemen, the electric employes, the vast number employed by the exhibitors, as well as those having concessions on the Pike and elsewhere.

Widows' Pensions.

Is the widow of a man who served in the army from 1862 to 1865 entitled to a pension, if her husband did not die of disease contracted in the army, and if he had not applied for a pension during his life? There are some attorneys who say she is not—F. W. Y., Durhamville, N. Y.

The law provides, in such cases—the husband never having a pension—as follows:

The widow is pensionable if she was married to the soldier before June 27, 1890—the date of the dependent pension act. If married later, she is not pensionable at all. And, if married before that, she is not pensionable unless her net income is less than $250 per year. The rate of pension is $8 per month.

Naturalized Aliens.

Will you please give me the number of immigrants that have been naturalized within the last four years, or since the year 1900?—N. D. L., Midland, Mich.

There is no way of finding out. The national government keeps a record of the number of alien immigrants, because it has control of immigration; but the naturalization of aliens is done by the different states, through their courts, and there are no statistics available.

Hot Shot.

Please tell me if a cannon ball, fired a long distance, gets hot. How do they fire hot shot?—W. H. C., Lilly, O.

A ball, fired from a cannon, probably gets warmed from the heat of the exploding powder, and perhaps by friction in its rapid rush through the air. Red-hot shot are no longer used. They were employed, in the days of wooden vessels, to set fire to the enemy's vessels. This can not be done with steel ships. Hot shot were fired from old muzzle-loaders. The powder was rammed home, then a damp, thick wad was put in, then the red-hot shot, and the charge fired instantly. Now shells are used to set fire, and are far superior.

Candidate Swallow.

M. E. B., Lewiston, Ill.: Rev. Silas C. Swallow, candidate of the political Prohibitionists for president, was born in Pennsylvania in 1839; educated at Wyoming seminary, that state; entered the Methodist ministry; is now editor of the Pennsylvania Methodist. He was a candidate for Pennsylvania state treasurer in 1897, for governor in 1898 and 1902.

Balloon Destroyers.

Would it not be possible to destroy fortified towns by the aid of balloons, by finding out the velocity of the air currents and then sending up a balloon with some strong explosive attached by a cord, which might be severed by a machine set to do so at a given time, the same as an alarm clock?—J. B., Gravity, Iowa.

The idea of dropping explosives from balloons is an old one. Experiments prove that the upper air currents are variable, and that they go in different directions at various heights. Hence the scheme will be impracticable until some means of steering air-ships exactly, irrespective of the winds, shall be invented.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

In a school history the account of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's colonization plan reads this: "Sailing home in a bark of only 10 tons' burden, in the midst of a fearful storm, the light of his little vessel suddenly disappeared. Neither ship nor crew was ever seen again." What is meant by "light of his vessel? Did anyone see the ship when it disappeared? If not, how it is known that it sank or whether it was captured?—E. S., Burlington, Pa.

All vessels carry lights at night; in fact, are required to do so by law. And if you had ever been in a storm at sea you would not have asked your question. Where the light of a frail vessel disappears suddenly in the midst of a severe storm, no sailor doubts but that it sprung a leak and sank.

Presidential Votes.

E. G., Twelve Mile, Ind., and several other inquirers: We gave the presidential vote of all the years from 1880 to 1900 some weeks ago. We cannot reprint.

Sedan.

Some time ago my paper compared the slaughter before Port Arthur to Sedan. Where is Sedan? Who were the opposing armies? How great was the slaughter, and where was it?—W. P., Racy, Mich.

Sedan is a town of 19,000 people in France, on the Meuse river, near the frontier of Belgium. It is 190 miles northeast of Paris. In 1870 war was declared between France and Prussia. Marshal MacMahon, commander of one French army, was surrounded at Sedan by a much larger Prussian and German force, and was forced to surrender on September 2, 1870. Among the prisoners was Emperor Napoleon III of France. The losses in dead and wounded were very great. Including prisoners, the French lost 150,000 men.

Miscellaneous.

Enquirer, Jamestown, N. Y.: There is a great diversity of use of the hyphen. Thus some writers and printers write "well-known" and others "well known." There is no difference in meaning.

J. S. M., Hinch, Mo.: Small pearls are sometimes found in river mussels. Where they are pearl white, of good luster and regular shape, they are salable to eastern dealers.

E. H., New Hartford, Iowa: We have not the smallest idea what was used. In point of fact, we never credited the story.

O. N., Mayview, Mo.: Unfortunately we have not the data to answer fully. The presidential votes since 1880 were printed a few weeks ago.

L. B. M., Wichita, Kan.: We do not wish literary contributions sent to us. We have regular arrangements for what we may need.

U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.: We could not possibly find room to print the expressions of opinion. Too many questions.

J. W. C., Senecaville, O.: We are sorry to say we never even heard of it.

G. W. B., Danbury,, Cann.: We could not find room for such a department.

C. C. M., Knox Dale, Pa.: The question is utterly impossible to answer.

JAPS MAKE PEARLS.

Oysters Form the Gems Against Their Own Wishes.

The customs officials of the treasury have just passed upon a curious case showing how the shrewd Japanese are at work forcing oysters to make pearls. The pearl-bearing oyster of all countries occasionally turns out rare and valuable pearls, but they do so at their own leisure. They take plenty of time, with the result that few oysters make pearls.

Through human initiative, the Japanese oyster is made to form pearls against his or her own wishes. Some time ago pearls were received in this country from Japan resembling split or half pearls, and the story came out then. From information it was found that the pearls were produced in Japan by boring holes through the shell of the pearl-bearing oyster and inserting therein a small plug of mother-of-pearl, the globular surface of which extends into the cavity of the shell.

To protect itself from the irritation caused by this foreign substance, the oyster coats it with successive layers of nacre in the same manner that it forms the natural pearl. After a period of about two years the bivalve thus treated is opened and the pearl that has been formed is sawed from the shell. When extracted it is in the form of a half shell. Though of excellent quality, they are distinguishable by an examination of their base. They are of less value than those produced by natural means.

The collector at the port where they came in assessed them for duty at 60 per cent ad valorem, but the importers claimed that the pearls were dutiable at only 10 per cent ad valorem, being pearls in their "natural" state and not "manufactured." The board of appraisers in New York has sustained this view and has assessed the pearls at only 10 per cent.

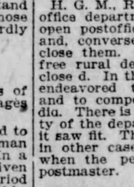
The United States supreme court has held that a thing that is "manufactured" is something made by hand, as distinguished from a "natural" growth. In this instance the pearls could not be considered as "manufactured," and the wily Jap comes out ahead in his game with the oyster and with the customs authorities of this country. If the pearls were held to be manufactured they would have to pay a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem.

NEW USE FOR HEARSES.

A Woolwich farmer made a curious investment. He purchased in Massachusetts a second hand hearse and had it shipped to his farm, where he stored it in a shed with the intention of converting the body of the hearse into a potato bin and the running gear into some farm vehicle. The neighborhood boys, however, objected to the near presence of this wagon of death and made a bonfire of it.

Successful experiments have been made with a motor lifeboat at Folkestone, England. A two-cylinder motor, of 10 horse power, was fitted to an old lifeboat.

My Dollar against Your Doubt



Without expense, or deposit, or promise to pay, I offer to give any sick one a full dollar's worth of Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

Not a mere sample—a regular standard dollar bottle from your druggist's shelf.

There are no "ifs" or "ands." The dollar bottle is free.

This is not philanthropy. Simply that I know how Dr. Shoop's Restorative acts on the inmost nerves—the power nerves—the nerves that control the vital organs. Simply that the passing years have furnished such abundant proof of its value that I am willing to spend a dollar on you—or any other sick one—a hundred thousand dollars, if need be,—that you and others may learn beyond doubt—or distrust—or dispute—the power of

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

If the worries of business have left their scars on your good health; if careless habits have made you a wreck; if your nerve, your courage is waning; if you lack vim, vigor, vitality; if you are beginning to wear out; if your heart, your liver, your stomach, your kidneys, misbehave—this private prescription of a physician of thirty years' standing will strengthen the ailing nerves—strengthen them harmlessly, quickly, surely, till your trouble disappears.

Inside Nerves!

Only one out of every 98 has perfect health. Of the 97 sick ones, some are bed-ridden, some are half sick, and some are only dull and listless. But most of the sickness comes from a common cause. The nerves are weak. Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts. But the nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion—control your digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys. These are the nerves that wear out and break down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up and strengthens it, and makes it well.

Don't you see that THIS IS NEW in medicine? That this is NOT the mere patchwork of a stimulant, the mere soothing of a narcotic? Don't you see that it goes right to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause?

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a full dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Could I let you go to your druggist—whom you know—and pick out any bottle he has on his selves if my medicine were not UNIFORMLY helpful? Would I do this if I were not straightforward in my every claim? Could I AFFORD to do it if I were not reasonably SURE that my medicine will help you?

Simply Write Me.

But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar laid before him. Write for the order today. The offer may not remain open. I will send you the book you ask for beside. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

Simply state which book you want and address Dr. Shoop, Box 1528, Racine, Wis.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles.

For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Write for FREE Sample Book

See our samples of cloth and prices before buying your winter suit. We have an enormous trade in Men's and Boys' Clothing and are prepared to serve you as no other firm can. We sell only good, serviceable suits and quote prices that will surprise you when you see the quality we put in all our garments.

Our clothing is made in clean, well aired and lighted workshops. When you buy from us you get the very best. Ask for Sample Book W2 and we will send you 75 pieces of cloth for your inspection. If you want a suit cut to your special order ask for Sample Book V21 and we will send 28 pieces of cloth, also a tape measure and instructions for taking measurements. Either Book W2 of ready-made samples or V21 of made-to-order samples—write to-day.

Fine Heavy Weight Overcoats, $6.50 and Up. Ask for Sample Book W2.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts.
Chicago

Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful."—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will hold your letter in strict confidence. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free.

The Sunday School

THE MAN WHO HELPED.

How a Threatened Home Was Saved--The Sunday School Lesson for October 9 Is "The Widow's Oil Increased." 2 Kings, iv, 1-7.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The strong man is he who dares to be himself, even when that self is inferior to another whom he might imitate. We are well on toward an understanding of the secret of serene living when we have grasped the truth that God makes no imitations, but only originals; and that each is to live out his individual life, achieve his own personality and fulfill his own destiny, whatever the cost.

Too many Elishas are spoiled by trying to be Elijahs. Fortunately the real Elisha was not. He was no prophet of fire and he knew it. Nor was he a comfortable man to live with, having these quieter virtues which made a good companion for a long journey.

What Kind of a Man Does the World Need?

Not that Elisha could not be as bold as his teacher, when occasion required. Normally, however, he exemplified those secondary virtues which make up the bulk of the world's excellence. Only occasionally does the world need a fiery prophet of denunciation; but every day calls for the oil of healing. Elisha was the same type of man as the distinguished Frenchman who is now visiting this country, Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life"—the sure refuge for persons seeking sympathy and counsel; approachable to all, quick to lend his aid to the least. Like the unsung pastors, whose long lives of quiet ministry endear them to people so that they wield a power far greater than that of many more brilliant men, Elisha fulfilled a half century of quiet, constructive ministry. He was the head of the schools of the prophets, the counsellor of kings, and the alder of the oppressed and distressed. Throughout his long mission he stood for the silent forces of righteousness, even as noble men and women and churches and schools today are the most potent factors in our land today, although attracting less attention to themselves than the noiser agencies of crime and disorder.

Teacher and Pupil.

Despite the diversity of nature in the two prophets there are many points of similarity. Bishop Hall has pointed out some of these:

"How true an heir is Elisha of his master, not in his graces only, but also in his actions. Both of them divided the waters of Jordan, the one as his last act, the other as his first. Elijah's curse was the death of the captains and their troops; Elisha's curse was the death of the children. Elijah rebuked Ahab to his face; Elisha, Jehoram. Elijah supplied the drought of Israel by rain from heaven, Elisha supplied the drought of the three kings by waters gushing from the earth. Elijah increased the oil of the Sarepta; Elisha increased the oil of the prophet's widow. Elijah raised from death the Sarepta's son; Elisha, the Shunammite's. Both of them had one mantle, one spirit; both of them climbed up one Carmel, one heaven."

The Ever Present Money Question.

Politicians make much of national problems and issues; but there is none of these so important, so pressing, so personal or so interesting as the problem of human suffering within the borders of the nation. The plight of the widow who came to Elisha is a picture of distress which is to be found in every community. She needed money; needed it so sorely that slavery faced her son, who would be seized in lieu of the payment of her debt.

Now preachers do not have much to say about money matters; neither do books of philosophy. They deal in all manner of abstract and spiritual difficulties, when, as a matter of fact, financial worries lead to more suicides, more crimes, more falls from integrity, more suffering, spiritual, mental and physical, than perhaps any other half dozen cases combined. We are living in a world where money is essential; it is the purchase price of all material necessities. No amount of spiritual ecstacy can deliver one from the need of dollars and cents. The most real trouble of many a person today, and the one which most severely tests his faith in God is that of a debt, properly incurred, which cannot be met.

"A Good Man's House in Trouble.

This Hebrew woman was a good woman. Her husband had been one of the sons of the prophets. But he had given himself so fully to the service of Jehovah, and foregone opportunities to make money, that at his death his family was in straits in which many another preacher's family has found itself: without money, without ability to create an income, and uncared for by those whom the husband and father had served. Debt, which is sometimes a necessity, but always a menace, and usually a curse, hung like a shadow of doom over the little family. The wolf was at the door. The last crumb of meal had been eaten; the last salable stick had been sold, and now only a single flask of oil remained.

The oil is very closely related to one of the big questions facing every religious denomination, that of the help of its indigent ministers and of ministers' widows and orphans. The duty of the church to act the part of Elisha is very clear. Failure to do so surely will merit the disfavor of Him whose law is, "Pure religion and undefiled before our God and Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep oneself unspotted from the world."

The Wise Way to Help.

More honorable than a title bestowed by royalty is the deserved reputation of being a helper of the needy. So Elisha was known, and to him the widow turned in her extremity. Only a parent who has faced poverty and the suffering of his or her children can understate the keenness of this poor woman's anguish. She was at the end of her resources. The cruel debt which had been her hourly nightmare threatened to carry off into slavery her two boys, her comfort, her hope, her joy.

Instinctively her heart went out to Elisha for help, because he was a good man and because he represented religion. The heart in distress seeks comfort from religion, whatever may have been its attitude toward the latter in times of prosperity. This is a high tribute to the church, and one which she should be jealous to merit increasingly.

The wise prophet lifted the strain from the anxious nerves by giving her something to do. He set her to helping herself up to the limit of her ability, which principle is now accepted universally as the only true philanthropy. Having learned that she possessed a small quantity of oil, that great commodity of the Holy Land, he bade her borrow many empty vessels from her neighbors. Curiously enough she was to cancel one debt by creating another. The woman did not know why she was to fill her house with empty vessels, and the clamorous questions of an interested neighborhood had to remain unanswered.

The Miracle Worked.

Into the little dwelling, now crowded with empty pots and pans, jugs, ladles, bottles, dishes and pitchers, the widow and her boys were commanded to shut themselves. No curious eye should witness the wonderful miracle; there are many experiences of life too sacred for the multitude to behold. Taking up her flask of oil, according to the direction of Elisha, the widow began to pour, as her sons brought the empty vessels to her. The strain continued until the last receptacle provided was filled. Had she made ready more vessels she would have got more oil. "According to your faith be it unto you." God's giving is measured only by our ability to receive. In working with men, Jehovah is seriously hampered by their failure to provide sufficient vessels—vessels of preparation, of education, of knowledge, or receptivity, of clean hearts, of eager desire.

Pour forth the oil, pour boldly forth,
It will not fail until
Thou fallest vessels to provide,
Which it may freely fill.

Dig channels for the streams of love
Where they may broadly run;
And Love has overflowing streams
To fill them everyone.

But if at any time thou cease
Such channels to provide,
The very springs of Love for thee
Will soon be parched and dried.

For we must share, if we would keep
That good thing from above;
Ceasing to give, we cease to have,
Such is the law of Love.
—R. C. Trench.

The oil so miraculously provided paid the widow's debt, and relieved her immediate necessities. But it did more; it insured the future prosperity of the widow and her sons. The welfare of the boys was more important to the mother than the lifting of her own burdens. Therefore she was made to rejoice at God's overflowing goodness. He in whom is the help of the needy, always gives good measure. He is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we can ask or think."

Contest Closes October 15th.

We will pay $85,500 in prizes to those who can estimate nearest to the total paid attendance at the Great St. Louis World's Fair. This fair opened April 30, 1904, and will close December 1, 1904. The paid attendance on opening day was 125,754 people, during May the paid attendance was 542,028, during June 1,382,863, during July 1,514,754. Can you estimate the number of people who will pay admission during the entire Fair?

$85,500 IN GOLD To Those Who Come Nearest.

First Prize $25,000.00. Second Prize $10,000.00. Third Prize $5,000.00.

Our prizes are the largest ever offered in any contest, and are divided as follows:

To the nearest estimate	$25,000.00	To the next 20 nearest estimates, $100 each	2,000.00
To the second nearest estimate	10,000.00	To the next 50 nearest estimates, $50 each	2,500.00
To the third nearest estimate	5,000.00	To the next 100 nearest estimates, $25 each	2,500.00
To the fourth nearest estimate	2,500.00	To the next 200 nearest estimates, $10 each	2,000.00
To

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week 173,000

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Vice President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

SHOULD NOT THE FILIPINOS BE HEARD?

Judge Parker says the United States should immediately promise independence to the Philippines as soon as their people are prepared for it, and are competent to govern themselves. Behind this assertion is the assumption that the Filipinos are anxiously desirous of independence. But what is the proof of this assumption?

W. N. Swartout was one of the delegates from the Philippines to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis. He is a Democrat, of course; but he says the more intelligent of the Filipino people do not want independence, but desire to remain with the United States.

An Eastern magazine, hostile to Mr. Roosevelt, in reviewing the latter's speech of acceptance, stated that the Republican national convention "ignored the petition signed by 7,000 citizens, including college presidents and professors, clergymen and other eminent professional men, who asked that the Filipinos should be assured of our intentions finally to give them their political independence." Mr. Swartout, who is in New York, commented on this attack in an interview, and condemned the editor of the magazine for his lack of knowledge of Filipino conditions. He said:

I would call his attention to the fact that seventy times 7,000 Filipinos have petitioned that they be permanently allied with the United States under a territorial form of government. This great aggregation, called the Federal party, represents the solid, educated and responsible body of the Filipino people, and its spokesman, Commissioner Pardo de Tavera, in a speech before the New York Chamber of Commerce, in which he referred to the final settlement of the Philippine question, said: "But all the Filipinos ask is that when the time comes to take action that action shall not be taken without consulting the people of the islands."

Another thing, it would be impossible at the present time to secure the signatures of seven thousand Filipinos, able to sign their names, to add to the petition of the seven thousand professors, clergymen and other eminent professional men, and, one might add, professional busybodies. The platform and resolutions of the Democratic convention, which was held in Manila, P. I., April 30, of this year, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, and which was comprised of both native and American delegates from all sections of the Philippine Islands, contained this paragraph:

"We believe that the destinies of the Philippine Islands and the United States are firmly united, and that a form of territorial government similar to that now in force in Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands should be granted to the Philippines at the earliest practicable date."

Because of this utterance of the Democratic convention at Manila, Mr. Swartout says the Philippine delegates, though seated in the St. Louis convention, "were gagged by the arbitrary rulings of the temporary chairman, John Sharp Williams, who, at the instigation of the party leaders, refused a roll-call, which undoubtedly would have shown that the majority of the delegates present were in favor of recognizing the Philippine delegation." Would Judge Parker and the Democratic party insist on forcing independence on the Filipinos against their will?

THE FAR EASTERN WAR.

Affairs are moving slowly, both in front of Mukden and at Port Arthur. That is, so far as can be judged from the few news items that are allowed to filter through the channels of information upon which the press must depend. Judging of the present by the past, however, the Japanese are very active in front of Kuropatkin, and it is now certain they are endeavoring to make a flanking movement on the east, in an endeavor to turn the left wing of the Russians.

That such a movement was preparing became evident when the Japanese took Da Pass, after a sharp fight. This is on a road running to Mukden from the eastward, and is about 45 miles from that city. The main army of Marshal Oyama is massed north of Liao Yang and at Yental, some 25 miles south of Mukden. Hence there is no possibility of a general engagement until one or the other moves forward.

The report that the Japanese in front of Port Arthur captured the main source of water supply to the city is confirmed by later dispatches, which report hard fighting in the Russian attempt to retake Fort Kuropatkin and thus to restore the water. Repeated assaults was made, but appear to have failed in their purpose. The Japanese have mounted a number of 12-inch coast defense rifles from Japanese ports, against Port Arthur, and it is said they command every portion of the harbor with these guns. If that be true, the remaining vessels of the Russian fleet are in danger, and it is possible another dash for the open sea will be made.

One reason for the slowness of Oyama's movements is the necessity of repairing the railroad to bring supplies direct from Kinchau and Dalny. As the Russians retired northward, they took the locomotives and cars with them. The Japanese railroads are of a different gauge. It is now reported that the gauge has been changed as far north as Liao Yang, and locomotives and cars have have been brought from Japan. Oyama is fortifying Liao Yang on the northern side, and may make it his winter base. Snow has already fallen on the mountains about Mukden, and it will not be very long until the advancing winter will put a stop to active operations in Manchuria.

Once more the report is given out that the Baltic fleet is to start for the Far East. On paper its fighting strength is about equal to the fleet of Admiral Togo. What it will do without a naval base is a conundrum. By the time it reaches the scene of operations, the port of Vladivostok will be closed by ice, and Port Arthur will have fallen, in all probability.

HAY TO REMAIN.

President Benjamin Ide Taylor, of the University of California, was a member of the first Philippine commission, and is a personal friend of the President. In an interview he states that Mr. Roosevelt assured him, when he recently visited Washington, that Secretary of State Hay has "definitely consented to remain at the head of the state deparment in case of President Roosevelt's election." The people of the United States will rejoice at this. Many as are the reasons for continuing Republican control of national affairs, a strong one is added thereto in the popular desire that Mr. Hay shall be continued in his present position; for he is one of the ablest and most capable men who have ever filled the post of foreign secretary.

The war with Spain, though a small affair so far as actual fighting was concerned, brought in its train new problems which no man could possibly foresee at its inception. It is simply justice to Mr. Hay to say that his great ability and long diplomatic experience have been largely instrumental in achieving the conspicuous success with which these new problems have been successfully met up to the present time.

But our new and necessary national policy is not yet rounded out; and President Wheeler refers to the importance of the international questions likely to arise in the next two or three years. For their successful solution, so far as this nation is concerned, there is no man so well equipped as is Mr. Hay. He has proved himself the peer of any other diplomat in the world. He has kept the friendship of the nations of Europe; and it is not due to any word or act of his, but to resentment at the sympathy of the American masses with Russia, that the czar's government has allowed the official press to indulge in resentful language. "We have not an enemy nor an ally," was Mr. Hay's recent statement, and it expresses the exact truth so far as our diplomatic relations are concerned.

GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR.

The senior Senator from Massachusetts, who has just passed away, enjoyed a remarkably long public life. From his election to the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1852 he was almost continuously a public servant. Beginning with 1869, he represented the Worcester district in the lower house of Congress for eight years. His high integrity caused him to be made one of the managers from the House in the Belknap impeachment trial, and on the famed electoral commission, which settled the disputed Presidential election of 1876. From 1877 to his death he was a United States Senator.

A Republican of the old guard, he was not a partisan. Well versed in legal lore, and a scholar of ripe attainments, he presented his views on every public question with a cogency and sincerity which commanded the respect of his most radical opponents. No one ever questioned the sincerity of his views or the integrity of his motives. A remarkable instance of this is his last election to the Senate in 1901. He differed radically from the Republicans of the nation, and from the great majority of that party in Massachusetts, on the Philippine question; but so great was the respect for his sincerity and integrity that no voice was raised in opposition to his return to his senatorial seat.

Mr. Hoar was a statesman, as distinguished from a mere politician. His aim was the enactment into law of the principles which he approved. He had little to do with "practical" politics, as displayed in the distribution of political patronage. He died a poor man, as riches are counted in these days, never using his official station to benefit his own bank account. His work was for the prosperity of the nation, not for selfish gain. His death is a loss to the nation, and his own state will find it hard to fill his vacant chair in the Senate with a man who can become equally potent for good.

THE FREE LIST.

And still our foreign trade increases. The Monthly Summary of the bureau of statistics gives the figures for August, showing an increase in that month, both in imports and exports. The value of the former for August was a little over 92 million dollars, and that of our exports nearly 88 millions, leaving a tidy balance in our favor of between five and six million dollars.

Our Democratic friends who groan on the "robbery" of the tariff seem to forget the free list. The volume of imports which pay no duty whatever is very nearly equal in value to the dutiable imports. For August, as shown by the publication referred to above, the value of the free imports was over 41 million dollars. As a matter of interest, the classification of August imports is herewith reproduced, giving both the free and the dutiable:

Free of duty—	August, 1904.
Articles of food and animals	$11,812,150
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry	21,072,444
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as material in the manufactures and mechanical arts	21,072,444
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	6,198,024
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	689,289
Total free of duty	$41,170,271
Dutiable—	
Articles of food and animals	$10,336,368
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry	6,826,079
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanical arts	5,963,675
Articles manufactured, ready for consumption	12,911,489
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	11,090,309
Total dutiable	$46,567,920

It should be remembered by voters, when reading Democratic lucubrations upon the iniquities of the protective tariff, that the Dingley law carries out the classification upon which William McKinley always insisted: "Duties upon all imported articles which come into competition with articles we produce or manufacture in the United States, no duty upon imports of articles which we do not produce or manufacture, except articles of mere luxury." Hence coffee or tea, for example, come in free, for we cannot grow them; diamonds pay duty, although no diamonds are found in the United States, on the principle that persons who are able to indulge in such articles of luxury are able to help support the expenses of the government by paying a reasonable duty.

Upon competing articles—as manufactures of cotton, for instance—duties are levied because the industry gives employment to thousands, and competition among domestic manufacturers can be relied upon to keep prices to the consumer down to a fair and reasonable figure. There is no Republican but will agree with one statement of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance—that the primary object of duties on foreign imports is to raise revenue for the needs of the government; but all Republicans admit the truth of a fact which the Judge ignores—that duties can be and are levied so as to promote our own industrial prosperity, and the welfare of millions of working people, without laying any appreciable burden upon any of us.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

As has been stated before in these columns, the problem confronting the Democrats in the present presidential campaign is to hold the states they carried in 1900, and in addition to capture enough Republican states to give them enough more electoral votes to make the number necessary to elect.

At the election of 1900 there were 447 electoral votes, of which McKinley received 292, and Bryan 155. The number of electors to be chosen this year is 476, of which 239 are required to elect. There is no indication up to this time—within seven weeks of the election—that there is any hope of Democratic victory in enough states which were carried by the Republicans in 1900, to give them victory. The Cincinnati Times-Star has prepared a table in which it gives the probable outcome, and which is herewith reproduced:

ROOSEVELT.

California	10
Connecticut	7
Illinois	27
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Massachusetts	16
Michigan	14
Minnesota	11
Montana	3
Nebraska	8
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	12
North Dakota	4
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	34
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Vermont	4
Washington	5
Virginia	7
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming	3

PARKER.

Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Florida	5
Georgia	13
Idaho	3
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Maryland	8
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	18
Virginia	12

DOUBTFUL.

Colorado	5
Delaware	3
Nevada	3
New York	39
Utah	3

SUMMARY.

Roosevelt	261
Parker	163
Doubtful	53
	476

The classification of New York in the doubtful column is hardly warranted. Politics in that state are always more or less obscure; but unless the Democratic vote in New York city is phenomenal, the "up-state" Republican vote will overcome it easily, and give the state to Mr. Roosevelt. Even should New York go Democratic, Parker still would not win. In fact, if he carries all the states in the doubtful list, he will be defeated. And where is the state in the Republican column which he has any chance of carrying?

OUR LITTLE ARMY.

Among the many glittering generalities of the Democratic platform this year is the plank which declares: "We favor the reduction of the army and of army expenditures to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient." Has it been "historically demonstrated" what is the "safe and sufficient" size of the American army? Or is the utterance a mere bit of campaign buncombe?

The Republicans of the country are not in favor of a great army, beyond the reasonable needs of the country; but they by no means admit that the present regular army, which has a total of a little over 59,000 officers and men, is too large for the United States at the present time. In the days of Washington, the peace establishment was 3,600 regular soldiers, to a population of four millions. In Jefferson's time, there were 5,100 soldiers to 5,300,000 population. Our present army is relatively smaller than it was at either of those periods. There is now one soldier to every 1,400 people—less than one-tenth of one per cent. No sane man can fear any danger to the republic from such a proportion; nor can he truthfully say the army is too large, or costs too much. In case of possible war, an army of 59,000 men would be a small "first line"—especially as a large proportion of the men would be required to man the defenses of our enormous coast line—the longest owned by any of the world's great nations.

ANOTHER ARBITRATION CONFERENCE

President Roosevelt has acceded to the request formally preferred by the recent Interparliamentary Union at St. Louis, and will invite all the nations of the world to send delegates to a second peace conference, which will be supplemental to the original Hague conference. The union, by resolution, asked the President to do this, not only because he is the chief magistrate, and this is the only one of its twelve sessions which has been held in the United States, but in recognition of the fact that he referred to the Hague tribunal its first case—that of the "pious fund"—and that he succeeded in having the matter of the claims against Venezuela submitted to its arbitration.

The original Hague conference, after providing for a tribunal of arbitration, suggested that at a later date another should be called, which should consider the means best calculated to increase the arbitrament of international disputes, as well as other related matters. The Interparliamentary Union, by resolution, asked the convening of a second Hague conference, to take up these matters, to pave the way for the negotiation of arbitration treaties between all nations represented, and to discuss the advisability of creating a congress of nations, which shall meet periodically to discuss international questions.

The world is certainly moving forward toward the time when disputes between nations shall be settled by the judgment of courts, in accord with recognized principles of law. Were land grabbing for trade advantages or for territorial aggrandizement abandoned, there are few international disputes that can not be settled honorably and fairly, without resorting to the barbarism of war, with its horrible waste of human life and of national resources. In other words, if selfish and unjust motives were eliminated, the necessity for war would be almost entirely removed. The United States, whose position among the nations was strikingly described by Secretary Hay as "without an ally and without a foe," is in a position to call this second Hague congress without there being the faintest suspicion of the integrity of her motives; and doubtless this had its weight with the Union in requesting our Chief Magistrate to undertake the task.

MR. BRYAN ON PARKER.

The Democratic national convention has had the daring to print as a campaign document portions of the speech made by William J. Bryan at Springfield, Mo., on September 1. The purpose is, of course, to bring into line, if possible, the disaffected free silver element of the Western Democrats. But the experiment is a hazardous one. The extracts from Bryan's effort are not calculated to enthuse any ardent free silverite. For example, his strongest declaration for Parker is this:

Judge Parker believes in the gold standard. I believe in bimetallism, but I can vote for him in order that through him the country may rid itself of an imperial policy. * * * I believe in the triumph of every righteous principle and I have such faith in the rightness of our cause that I am not afraid that any policy in which we have confidence can be defeated by the election of a Democratic president, even though he may not agree with us on all questions. If he will help us remove the issues which now distract attention and prevent a consideration of economic questions, we can await the time when the people can again give their attention to the industrial situation. You can hasten the coming of this time by your support of the Democratic ticket.

It will doubtless occur to many Bryanite voters who are anxious to revive the struggle for free silver that the retention of the Philippines is a wise and proper thing, and that there is not the slightest danger of "militarism" from our little regular army or from a navy strong enough to defend the nation from any foreign foe. Nor will they be the more inclined to vote for Parker when they recall what Mr. Bryan said in his Chicago speech, in which he repeatedly said Parker was unfit to be nominated for President. After severe denunciation of the Judge for his silence, the Nebraskan added:

Taking this platform (the New York platform) as a text, I am sanguine enough to believe that I can prove to every unbiased mind that Judge Parker is not a fit candidate to be nominated either by the Democratic party or by any other party that stands for honesty and fair dealing in politics. I cannot hope to convince those who favor deception and fraud in politics, but I am satisfied that we now have sufficient evidence to convict Judge Parker of absolute unfitness for the nomination.

Wherever Mr. Bryan speaks in the West, the Republicans will circulate this Chicago speech, and their campaign orators will see to it that it has due publicity also, thus showing that it is only for policy's sake that he is speaking for Parker. Ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas, the Prohibition leader, says that on the day the Springfield speech was made he met Mr. Bryan in that city, and the latter told him that he will do no more in the present campaign than is necessary to maintain his standing in the party.

CLASSIFYING DEMOCRATS.

Senator Foraker, in his Chicago speech, classified the Democratic voters into three kinds—those who believe in free silver and therefore voted for Bryan; those who believe in honest money, and voted for McKinley or Palmer; and those who believe in honest money, but who voted for Bryan and consequently for free silver.

The Senator very properly characterized those voters of the first two classes as men of honest convictions who voted as they believed; and those of the third class as men who had not the courage to express their belief, but sacrificed principle to partisanship. Judge Parker belongs to the third class. The sound money men are appealed to for support on the ground that he is a believer in the gold standard; the free silver men are asked to vote for him because he twice supported Bryan.

The American people are fond of a man who stands sturdily by what he believes to be right, without regard for consequences. They may not agree with him, but he has their respect. The reverse of this proposition is equally true. They have no use for a man who has not the courage of his convictions. They hold in contempt a trimmer and time-server—the man who demands support because, knowing what was right, he supported the wrong.

RELIGIOUS INSANITY.

A few days ago The Blade received an ill-spelled letter from some one in the Northwest, who wrote that it has been revealed to him by God that the route selected for the Panama canal is impracticable, and that millions will be wasted in an impossible attempt. From the same source the only proper route has been pointed out; and the object of the writer was to ask The Blade if it would publish his "revelation."

Undoubtedly the writer is insane—at least on religious topics. But it is probable that he is not so seriously insane as is John Alexander Dowie, of Chicago. There seems to be an unlimited capacity in humanity for being humbugged by any claims that come in the guise of a religious cult. Whatever the particular form of Dowie's insanity may be, it seems to be progressing. Two or three years ago he put forth the claim that he is the third manifestation of Elijah—the second being John the Baptist. Now he claims to be divinely commissioned to hear confessions and to remit sins. He proposes to go to Jerusalem and enact a travesty of Christ's triumphal entrance to that city, riding upon a white ass. What the next phase of his disease will be, no one can imagine.

There is little doubt that a legal inquiry into Dowie's sanity, conducted by expert alienists, would demonstrate his insanity, and place him under proper restraint. He is becoming an utter nuisance, not only in his place or residence, but all over the world. It is not long since he made an Australian trip, returning by way of Europe. Now he proposes to go to the Holy Land. That he is permitted to exploit his insane vagaries in such ways is discreditable to the American people.

BEVERIDGE ON PARKER.

Senator Beveridge's speech at Indianapolis last night brought out prominently a campaign fact which is evident to every one who has carefully read Parker's acceptance, whose tepid utterances are either the result of intellectual indecision, or they are prompted as to style by the astute politicians who are behind him—Hill, Belmont, et al.

These gentlemen do not care particularly for the opinions of the Democratic masses, for they know the latter will vote the ticket in any case. Parker's utterances have been toned down so that it is made to appear that the real issue of the election is a personal one between Parker and Roosevelt, instead of between the opposing policies of the Democratic and the Republican parties.

Parker's mild utterances can easily be taken to mean that, if elected, he will give the country an administration not much different from a Republican one. The points of difference he makes are personal to Roosevelt. All this is a cunning appeal to those Republicans of the East who are supposed to be disaffected toward the President because of his course in enforcing the anti-trust law, or for any other reason. It is a part of the scheme to capture New York and enough other Republican states to give Parker a majority of the electoral vote.

Mr. Beveridge accepts the implied challenge to make the issue between Roosevelt and Parker. "On that issue we do not defend; we attack," he said. And then he went on to point out what the election of Roosevelt will mean as to all national policies, the business of the country, and for the best interests of the American people.

On the other hand, the Indiana Senator drew a masterly picture of the party divisions, in both the Republican and the Democratic ranks, in 1896, due to honestly-differing views on the money question. Men of sincere views did not allow themselves to be swayed by party expediency. Senator Teller and thousands of other Republicans left the party ranks because they believed the free silver heresy; Cleveland, Gen. Palmer, and thousands of other Democrats voted the Republican ticket because they believed in sound money.

And what of Alton B. Parker? He was one of the trimmers. He now claims he was then in favor of sound money; but he acknowledges that he voted twice for Bryan and free silver. Compare the man who exhibited such a case of "chocolate eclair" backbone with the straightforward frankness of Theodore Roosevelt. The latter can not suffer by it, in the mind of any intelligent voter.

THE PITTSFIELD INCIDENT.

A justice of the peace in Pittsfield, Mass., created a sensation through his ignorance of international law. The third secretary of the British embassy at Washington, who is spending his vacation in the Berkshire hil's, was arrested on the charge of speeding his automobile faster than the local laws permit. He refused to plead to the charge, on the ground that he is not subject to arrest under international law. The justice, stating that international law does not "go" in his court, fined him for contempt of court, as well as on the charge of fast speeding.

The third secretary is correct. All persons connected with a foreign embassy are not subject to legal responsibility, and it is a violation of the law of nations to arrest or prosecute them. There are, however, other ways in which they can be reached. An official representation of the facts, made by the state department, would undoubtedly cause the government which the offender served to take cognizance of the matter, recall him, or take such other steps as might seem fitting.

SUPREME CONFIDENCE RULES

With the lighting of fires in the window glass factories, with the resumption of building operations and with renewed activity in all lines of industrial endeavor, it is pretty clear that the American people are ready to anticipate the result of the presidential election. Enough has transpired to warrant this return of confidence. Oregon, Vermont and Maine have recorded their allegiance to the cause of Republicanism, and indications from all parts of the country are strong that the people have faith in the Republican party and in the accepted leader.

David Robison, Jr., of this city, one of the most careful students of politics, and who is in close touch with the financial interests of the east, says that New York will give Roosevelt a bigger majority than it gave McKinley. "There is no doubt as to the result of the election," said Mr. Robison yesterday.

Equally cheering news comes from all the states which the Democratic campaign managers have seen fit to place in the doubtful column. West Virginia, claimed by them early in the campaign because it was thought that the prestige of Davis' nomination would work a revolution, has been practically abandoned. New Jersey and Connecticut were never considered as being more than "possible" for the Democratic ticket.

In the west, the campaign is so one sided as to be almost a farce. The Republicans are well organized and vigilant; the Democrats disorganized and apathetic. There is not enough in the inane and wobbly platform adopted at St. Louis to put energy in a flea. Even the Hoosier Democrats, tickled at first, because their pet Taggart was placed at the head of the national committee, are now swearing vengeance because Parker has seen fit to heed the protests of the Belmont crowd and humiliate him.

From the inception of the campaign to the present time, the Democrats have been losing ground. Their efforts to hood-wink the voters by straddling on every important issue have driven thousands from the ranks, while the splendid achievements of the Roosevelt administration have strengthened Republican lines in all sections. It is an occasion when patriots need not be told in which direction duty to their country lies.

Mr. Parker was very positive at the beginning of the campaign that he would stick close to Esopus, but this program has been radically changed. He now finds it imperative to spend most of his time at the elbow of the Democratic national committee.

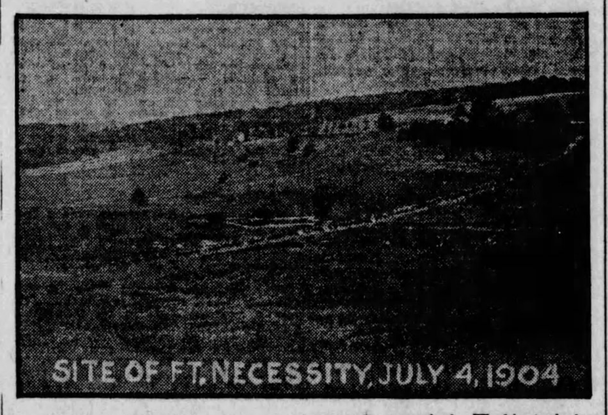
Fort Necessity's Centennial

Opening of the Great Struggle Between England and France for Supremacy in America.

A notable occasion in the history of southwestern Pennsylvania, was the assembling of 10,000 persons at the site of Fort Necessity, to celebrate its sesquicentennial, where its centennial in 1754 had been celebrated by an assemblage of 500.

The site of the small temporary earth-embanked log stockade called "Fort Necessity," 10 miles east of Uniontown, Pa., and 51 miles west of Cumberland, Md., is in the short spring-head forks of Great Meadow run, at the west side of the junction of two meadows, on a small solid triangular piece of ground, about one-half mile in area, nearly surrounded by a marsh and commanded by three hills, some 80 yards east of the existing trace of the Nemacolin Trail or old Braddock road and 300 yards southwest of the old Pike or National Road, at Lieut. Edward L. Fazenbaker's or the old Mt. Washington stage stand.

The history of Fort Necessity in length of time extends from May 30 to July 4, 1754, but to be understood must embrace the rival claims of France and England to the Ohio valley. France claimed by discovery right of 1682, and England by Indian purchase rights of 1744 and 1752.



The British used the Ohio company as an instrument for occupancy. For that company Col. Thomas Cresap, Christopher Gist and the Indian chief Nemacolin blazed a pack horse path over the old Delaware or Nemacolin trail from Cainutucuc or Wills Creek to the forks of the Ohio. The Ohio company then built a trading house at Wills Creek, settled eleven families at Gist (Mt. Braddock), and put up the Hangard (below Brownsville) on the Monongahela. The French, alarmed in the meantime by this disguised invasion of the disputed territory, pushed a line of forts down the Allegheny river. These advancing lines of rival posts had a common objective point which was the forks of the Ohio. The English first obtained but was immediately dispossessed of it by the French, who had just refused to vacate the Ohio country on a demand made by George Washington as a special messenger from Gov. Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia. This led to Washington's campaign in 1754.

Washington with 350 men advanced toward the site of Pittsburg, but was compelled to fall back to Fort Necessity by a force of 1,900 French and Indians, who appeared before the stockade on July 3. Washington drew out his men in the the meadow but the French declined the offer of battle and moving back into the woods took position so as to cut off the line of retreat and opened fire. Washington now withdrew into the fort and Mackaye made choice of the trenches which he bravely defended and from which he was driven inside later by the rain. The fort was too strong for the French to assault but from all sides from the woods they poured a heavy fire upon its defenders who replied with spirit using their nine swivels continuously. Through a heavy rain the battle raged till 8 o'clock at night when both sides found themselves short of ammunition and the French were fearful of English reinforcements appearing, which Washington realized would fall to come. The French called a parley and Washington and Mackaye at midnight finally accepted and signed articles of capitulation which allowed the English force to withdraw on Thursday, the 4th, with the honors of war and one swivel. Washington's loss was 13 killed and 54 wounded; Mackaye's loss was never made public, while the variously reported French and Indian loss was from three to seventeen. Through the ignorance of Capt. Van Braam, who acted as interpreter, Washington signed the French articles of capitulation which mentioned the "assassination of Jumonville" which Washington and Mackaye both understood as the "death of Jumonville."

Fort Necessity, marking a crisis hour in the progress of human civilization, and being the "fountain head of American history," is deserving of that consideration at the hands of the American people which sooner or later, through state or national action, will permanently mark and ever preserve its site by shaft, park and restored stockade.—Samuel T. Wiley in News Standard.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

Chicago,
(Wich is in the State uv Illinoy,)
May 8, 1888.

I find a softer thing in Chicago than I dreemed uv. Fortunately my beard wuz grown long and my hare likewise, owin to the fact that I never hed sufishent energy to shave myself, and the bloatid barber at the Corners, wich is also a monopolist, charges ten cents for shavin. Ef I ever hed ten cents I shood not waste it on persnel appeerence, wich is vanity. I shood hev depositid it at Bascom's, and bin refresht.

In consekence uv my general wild and disheveled appearance, and the fact tbat I cood talk more dynamite in a minit than any wun uv em cood in a hour, I wuz receeved with open arms and wuz to wunst installed ez a Deppity Agitater and given credit at a Socialistic Bar with a unquestioned run at the free lunch. I am entirely happy, and don't keer a straw now whether Cleveland sends me my commishn or not. I am beginnin to suspect that he is a bloatid monopolist, and I hev hopes that some time I may hev the opportoonity uv sacking the White House. I shood like to git into the cellar uv that institooshn for jest a minit.

We hev our hall for the group to wich I blong, convenient over a beer shop, and we hev a very clost connexshun so that none of the Friends uv Laber need go without ther sustenance any length uv time. We are in session continoyoly, our motto bein "Eternal Vigilance is the price uv Liberty." Besides the necessity uv constant consultashen we want our Sekretary and Treasurer to be alluz reddy to receeve contribootions from the opprest labrin man. We can't consult and speek in his behalf agin the oppressin and brootal monopolistic employer without money, and uv course ez we are labrin for him it is only rite that he pays the shot.

We dicussed the eight hour biznis last nite, but we didn't come to any concloshn. The pint wich we hed to consider wuz this: Kin the average labrin man earn enuff in eight hours, each day, to feed his family and keep us, the leeders and agitators, in beer?

It wuz discussed at length, the opinions diffrin largely. Some uv us thought he mite do it, and others thot it couldn't be did in less than nine hours, and some held that it wood be impossible in less than ten. The matter wuz laid over, ez ther wuz enuff money in the trezury to pervide fur our immejit wants and git eech uv the groop a noo soot uv cloze.

I wuz in the mob last week, and reely enjoyed myself. I kept myself at a safe distance from the poleece, but when the assault wuz made onto that drug store I wuz there and conspikoous in the front. It wuz me wich broke down the door, and I made the fust rush at the whisky and other likker jars. In our haste some uv us got hold uv a jar uv carbolic acid, but it didn't make any diffrence. We drank it all the same and it wuz a ruther pleasant novelty. Ther ain't no acid that kin injure the bowels uv a perfeshnel Laber Agitater wich hez bin brot up on noo Looisville or Chicago whisky. Our stomiks is glass-lined and backed up with firebrick. After we got through with that gallon jar the most uv our groop wanted more uv it.

I inflictid a crushin blow onto the graspin monopolists that nite, by emptyin the cash drawer and karryin off, in addishn, sum $200 in goods. That is the only way to teech these aristocrats that the people have rites.

Property is a crime, and the possessor uv proverty is an oppressor. We despise property so much that we spent in the beer shops, that nite, every penny we seezed from the shops wich we gutted. With all our opportoonities we shel never be bloatid possessors uv property. The appetite each uv us hez acquired fur whisky is suffshnt sekoority fur that.

To fit the company I am in, I hev changed my name. I am knowd now ez "Petroleumoff Vesooviusatsky Nasbyenski," wich is a joodishyus mixture uv Rooshn, Polish and Bohemian. No man can be a dynamite leader, or be entrusted with bombs, wich hez an American name. Our names are so ponderous that shood any number uv us go away on a mishn, we shood hev to hev a baggage wagon to kerry them.

We hev a faktry in the basement under the s'loon for the manufakter of bombs and matches. Every mber uv the group is drilled in the yoose uv these weapons agin tyranny. A bomb thrown into a house perdooses a terror wich renders plunderin uv it an easy matter. This is fur cities. Fur kentry yoose matches is perferred. When a farmer hez got to the pint uv refoozin to jine the opprest workers uv the world, and contribbit to the support uv the dauntls leeders, it is very easy to bring him to terms by droppin a match in his stables or in his hay-stax. Thus we karry terror to the harts uv the oppressers, and in the confooshun that ensoos, much property kin be carried safely away.

Whenever we send out a mishnary into the kentry we put him thro a sort uv katekism, like this:

"Hath the brother wrongs?"
"He hath."
"Hath the brother matches?"
"He hath."
"Then the brother will go, and with the matches avenge his wrongs."

Imejitly after we hear uv a barn that hez burned. The oppressors will soon learn to respect us.

We are arrangin fur the next elecshuns even now. It is astonishin how many uv the politishuns uv Chicago sympathise with the down-trodden labrer, and are makin overtoors to us, ther leeders, fur ther votes. I hev had offers alreddy from a dozen 'sloon keepers wich want to run fur various offises, fur the votes wich our croop controles, and they are willin to pay in cash too. They are all frends uv the workinman and profest haters uv the bloatid monopolists. I kin take my pick uv a dozen good places.

I shel continyoo in Chicago, in this biznis uv laber reform. I shel have a place in the city government, shoor, fer no candidate kin git my inflooence without settlin with me. With this prospeck in view I am more solider in the coz than ever.

We are very bizzy and accomplish an immense amount uv work. We hev a board meetin every mornin at nine, at which we consider the oppreshns uv the labrin man over a modest brekfust with French wine, another at our ten o'clock lunch at wich we consoom beer, another at our three o'clock dinner wich is champane, and still others over our refresh ments till the time comes to go out and attend meetins to arouse the opprest workinman and take up contribooshens on wich to subsist the next day.

We hev our hall dekorated with mottoes wich I writ myself. These are some uv em:

"Property is a crime."
"The monopolist is the retch wich hez suthin."

And so on. I ordered one wich wuz to reed, "Bread or Blood," but the painter after looking onto the comm'tty keerfully unconsciously got it, "Blood or Beer," wich wuzn't wat I wanted, though perhaps it fit the case more clusly than the other.

So fur it hez bin smooth salin, ez the workingmen, smartin under ther opreshens, are very librel with their contribooshens. I kin keep it agoin indefinitely ef I kin restrane my assoshates. Damrowski, a Rooshn nihilist, committed the folly uv appeerin in patent leather boots, in public, and he wuz seen in the bar uv the Palmer House orderin a brandy cocktale wich costs 50 cents. I rebooked him towunst. I told him that them things coodn't be done, in public, by sympathisers with down-trodden laber. Ef he wanted to be a swell he cood disgise hisself in a cleen shirt and go out and do it, but the public must never know it. For him to operate publikly in the w he wuz doin it, wuz to give the s clean away. Damrowski seed the p and he hez quit drinkin wine and sich public. He does it now in the priva uv the board-room, and in his lodgins, public he takes nuthing more expensi than beer, and ses he likes it, becos color suggests blood.

Damrowski is travelin on the repoot shen uv bein the identical man wi killed the late Rooshon Emprer.

He complanes somewhat at the cl way wich I compel him to live here. H sez when he wus agitatin on labor London, he slipped off his blouse ov nite and paternized the opera, and h swell suppers afterward, and the wor inmen uv England ain't half as able contribbit ez our Amerikins are. H wood go back to England to-morrer, he dared, but he hez a dred uv Engli jales, hevin bin in the most uv em.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Frend uv the opprest workingm known, profeshnelly, as Nasbyenski.)

Current Events.

Duke of Orleans prepares to reach th north pole in the steamer Fram.

Japan decides to make a new domest loan of $40,000,000 for the war.

Bubonic plague is brought to Engla by steamer from South America.

British Chambers of Commerce adv cate Anglo-American arbitration.

Germany and Italy deny they are tr ing to mediate in Russo-Japanese war.

The American Bar Association decid in favor of the government making th Indians work.

Milton G. Barlow, one of the olde negro minstrels in the country, dies New York of cancer of the throat.

British officials hold Hugh Gurne diplomat, should have paid his fine America and kept his disgrace secret.

Parker bettors in New York offer wager $4 to $10 on their candidate, whi Roosevelt bets of 2 to 1 are offered.

The citizens' committee decides to em ploy detectives to watch policemen as a step in the suppression of the carniv of crime in Chicago.

Colonel Harry S. New, of the Republ can national committee, gets the name of Colorado miners hired by Democrats to denounce President Roosevelt.

Brigadier-General Frederick Funston takes command of the department of th lakes, relieving General Fred D. Gran who goes to New York.

Bishop Potter attacks divorce in a re port to the New York Episcopal conven tion, declaring that it threatens a relaps into practical barbarism.

Carnegie company warns the Amalga mated association that a sympathetic strike by the unionists will end all recog nition of their union by the company.

Committee to draw up resolutions de nouncing the French government for sup pressing the Catholic orders is appointe at the eucharistic congress.

Burglars strip a New York church o its interior furnishings, including stained glass window and Sunday schoo collection box, with several hundred dol lars.

Seven aldermen and former aldermen of Buffalo are indicted there on charge of grafting. More true bills are expecte as the result of an investigation by th district attorney.

Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, an Judge Phelps apologize to Great Britai and Hugh Gurney, secretary of the Brit ish embassy, for the latter's arrest, bu suggest that the diplomat be recalled.

Port Arthur reports its expectation t hold out until Jan. 1.

King Carlos of Portugal will return th visit of King Edward.

The Baltic squadron's departure is de layed by a disaster to the Oleg.

Democrats of Rhode Island nominate Lucius F. C. Garvin for governor.

Barrel of dust is gathered in one week from fresh air pumped into a New York hotel.

Bull charges a train in Wisconsin and is hurled up steep hill, but rolls down and wrecks many cars.

Secretary Shaw modifies his customs cigar stamp order, but insists imported label as a trade-mark must go.

Emperor William is said to be in per fect health and the report that he is to go south is denied.

Henry Siegel takes out a life insurance policy in New York for $500,000, paying a premium of $

Your money back if not satisfied

DO YOU SUPPOSE that a company with a capital of $500,000.00, paid in full, and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success, would make such an offer and not carry it out to the letter?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would jeopardize our standing with the public and our chances of still greater success by failing to fulfil any promise we make?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would make such an offer if we did not have the utmost confidence in the satisfying quality of our goods?

WE KNOW we can please you and save you money, for **HAYNER WHISKEY** goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE, and saving you the big profits of the dealers. That's why it's best for medicinal purposes. That's why it's preferred for other uses. That's why we are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will send you **FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20** and we will pay the express charges. When you receive the whiskey, try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. How could an offer be fairer? We take all the risk and stand all the expense, if the goods do not please you. Won't you let us send you a trial order? We ship in a plain sealed case; no marks to show what's inside. If you don't want 4 quarts yourself, join with a friend.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming, must be on the basis of **4 Quarts** for **$4.00** by **Express Prepaid**, or **20 Quarts** for **$16.00** by **Freight Prepaid.**

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

ESTABLISHED 1866 — **THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY** — DISTILLERY TROY, O.

71 — DAYTON, OHIO — ST. LOUIS, MO. — ST. PAUL, MINN.

AN EPOCH IN HISTORY

Marked by the Convention of Lawyers and Jurists.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—The first convention of the universal congress of lawyers and jurists concluded yesterday after three days of presentation and discussion of legal propositions of world-wide interest, chief of which was the ultimate establishment of international peace and abolishment of all conflict.

Associate Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States supreme court, president of the congress, expressed the sentiment that the hopes of the prime movers of the congress in its success had been fully realized.

The opinion was expressed generally by the distinguished delegates from every nation represented that the congress marked an epoch in the relations existing between the lawyers of the world, which relationship would be far-reaching in finally establishing a complete understanding between nations leading to the eventual extinction of war.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that this congress request the American Bar Association to take such steps as are necessary to organize a permanent association of lawyers representing the different countries of the world, which shall meet at intervals to discuss legal questions of public interest.

The congress also adopted a resolution expressing its profound grief over the death of one of its most distinguished members, United States Senator George F. Hoar.

OHIO MAN IS TREASURER

Farmers' National Congress Adjourn After Week in St. Louis.

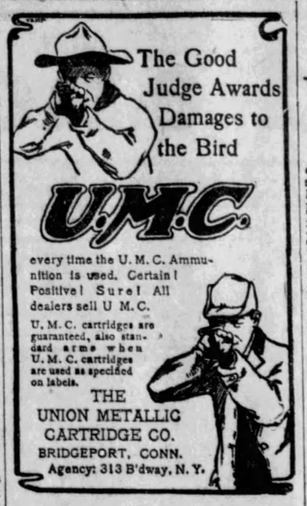
St. Louis, Oct. 1.—The Farmers' National Congress, which has held daily meetings at the World's Fair grounds all week, closed yesterday.

Several resolutions were passed, among them one reaffirming its opposition to any legislation by Congress which contemplates a subsidy or appropriation from the public treasury creating a tax upon the people in support of a private enterprise, and one favoring the advisability of writing a comprehensive history of American husbandry setting forth the results achieved by scientific farming.

A paper on "The Poultry Industry of the United States" was read by Nicholas V. Witbeck, of Ballston Lake, N. J. A. M. Judy, of Greenville, O., was elected treasurer.

General Funston's Successor.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 1.—Brigadier General Constant Williams, who succeeds General Funston in command of the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver barracks, has arrived here.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every time the U. M. C. Ammunition is used. Certain! Positive! Sure! All dealers sell U. M. C.
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SENATOR HOAR.

The Senior Massachusetts Senator Passes From Earth.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 30.—The tolling of the bells of the church towers and fire stations of Worcester communicated to his fellow citizens the intelligence of the passing of United States Senator George Frisbie Hoar, whose death occurred at 1:35 a. m. today. At 2:55 o'clock the chimes on Plymouth church played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Five minutes later a flag on a manufacturing plant, the first one to be half-masted, was raised. The tidings communicated by the tolling bells were heard throughout the city, and within a few minutes numerous inquiries were made at the newspaper offices by telephone.

The people of Worcester, to whom Senator Hoar was endeared in a measure beyond that ever given to any other man, anxiously followed the course of his sickness for six weeks, and hundreds of calls on the telephone were made daily at the local newspaper offices by persons who desired to hear the latest news from the bedside. The state of profound stupor which was an indication of the approach of death embraced the senator for 40 hours. Yesterday he became as weak as he could be and live, with the pulse and respiration so faint that they could be detected only by the physician. Dr. Warren R. Gilman, the medical attendant, said that so slight a thing as pulling the clothing on the bed would have been sufficient to take away enough strength to cause death. The patient had expressed the wish early in his illness that he might die peacefully and without struggle. Such a death came to him.

Beside Dr. Gilman the senator's two children, Rockwood Hoar and Miss Mark Hoar, were at the bedside until the end. E. W. Doherty, the messenger of the committee on judiciary of the senate of which Mr. Hoar was chairman, came to Worcester yesterday to be with the senator in his last hours. Early in the week Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, an intimate friend, came from Boston, but was not admitted when he called on Wednesday. The physician was afraid least the commotion would have a fatal effect.

During the last few days pictures of Senator Hoar have been prominently displayed in shop windows throughout the city and today many of these photographs were draped. Senator Hoar was inseparably identified with the interests of Worcester. He was the principal in establishing a free public library and later a reading room. He was foremost in placing the Worcester Polytechnic Institute on a solid foundation and for many years was one of its trustees. He was a warm friend of Clark university, being first its vice president, and at the death of Jonas G. Clark, its head. Mr. Hoar became president of the board of trustees, a position he held until death. For many years he was trustee of Leicester academy. The Worcester Art society and the Worcester club were founded by his efforts. He was an honorary life member of the Worcester Mechanic association and member of the Republican club of Massachusetts. He was the oldest member, save two, of the American Society of Antiquity. He also held membership in the New England Genealogical society, was a former president of the American Historical society and was active in the Massachusetts Historical society.

"He is the most statesmanly of scholars and the most scholarly of statesmen."

President Hall, of Clark university, said this of Senator Hoar a few years ago, and since then the saying has been frequently quoted. Probably no other combination of words could do greater justice to the senator. But one would add that Senator Hoar for years had been called with tenderness and frank cordiality "the grand old man of the United States Senate." Again, one would have to add that Senator Hoar was not only a scholar, a grand and venerable senator from a great old state, but was most of all an honest, patriotic, clear-sighted and whole-souled man.

No man loved the Republican party more than he did. No man talked more plainly of what he believed to be the party's errors than did he. He treated all and everything he loved in that way. He was frank, plain and kindly critical. Yet he never minced words. If his party was, as he believed, pursuing false gods he would rise in his seat in the Senate, arrange his books and pamphlets softly upon his desk, gaze about him over his spectacles and begin, in a conversational way, to make what would be advertised far and wide as a notable address.

He was an anti-imperialist, as everyone knows. He fought the Republican administration's policy in Cuba and the Philippines with unceasing vehemence. He believed that once the war with Spain was over there should be no conquest of land or peoples. His antagonism to the policy of the party on the Filipinos was always earnest and dignified. A great lawyer in his day, he did not fail to employ every resource of that profession in driving his arguments home. His fund of information, his aptness in quoting from the classics and his marvelous knowledge of history itself, not to forget his occasional drawing upon the Scriptures for a simile, placed his speeches in a class by themselves.

The country today thinks of Senator Hoar more as an opponent of our "colonial policy" than in any other way. The few people who have come to regard him as a complainer did not really know him as he was. Senator Hoar was far from being a meddler. It was meddlesomeness that he invariably was bent on attacking. He did not think it wise for the United States, in the light of the constitution upon which they were founded and with revolutionary heroes not yet dead for much more than 100 years, to compromise with sacred precedent and to take on the agressiveness of European monarchies with bloody histories.

He believed that inasmuch as we had worked out our own salvation, after throwing off a foreign yoke, it was violating the doctrine we had espoused to seize and hold the Filipinos and try to melt them into our strange way and to marry them to our customs and laws.

Senator Hoar had been in the United States senate since 1877. He was beloved in Massachusetts as no other man. Thousands disagreed with him, but they admitted his honesty, his fearlessness and his admirable candor. If he had lived to be 100 years old he could have held his seat in the senate.

His ancestors were helpers in the building of the nation. They were Bay State people, too. His father, Samuel Hoar, and his grandfather, Captain Samuel Hoar, were big men in their day. The latter was in the revolutionary war and also served in the state legislature. The father of the senator was a lawyer of special genius. In 1844 the father was sent by the legislature to South Carolina to test the constitutionality of acts of that state authorizing the imprisonment of free colored persons who should enter it. It is related that the northerner's appearance in Charleston caused a sensation, and on Dec. 5, 1844, he was expelled from the city by resolution of the South Carolina legislature.

Senator Hoar, therefore, came naturally by his redoubtable spirit. He was born in Concord, Aug. 29, 1826. He was educated at Concord Academy and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1846. He studied law at Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar at Worcester, where he was soon chosen as city solicitor and as president of the city library trustees.

In 1851 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1856 to the state senate. In 1868 he was sent to congress and was re-elected to the three following congresses, but declined renomination finally. He was then chosen senator from Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 30.—News of the death of Senator Geo. F. Hoar was received with great regret by all classes of citizens. In politics he had no enemies in this state and Democrats were not behind the members of his own party in paying tribute to his worth. Soon after daylight the flag on the state building was half-masted and later similar tokens of mourning were displayed on city hall and other buildings throughout the city. Governor John L. Bates issued a proclamation announcing the death of the senator and saying:

"A great man has gone from us. He lived and died in the service of Massachusetts. Five times he was commissioned by this commonwealth to represent her in the higher council chamber in the nation and under these commissions he served longer than any other man who has represented this state."

The president pro tempore of the senate has designated the following senators as the committee on the part of the senate to attend the funeral of Senator Hoar:

Lodge, Platt (Conn.), Hale, Depew, McComas, Spooner, Foraker, Beveridge, Elkins, Dryden, Stewart, Cockrill, Bacon, Blackburn, Gorman and Morgan.

The funeral will be held at the Church of the Unity, Elm street, Worcester, on Monday, at 2:30 p. m.

Rev. Rush R. Shippen, of Brockton, former pastor of the Church of the Unity, and the minister who performed Senator Hoar's second marriage, will be invited to assist. The body will lie in state, probably at city hall, during Monday. The interment will be made in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Concord, Tuesday morning.

dimples and pretty bracelets, are quite smart and becoming to all figures whether they are short or tall.

The tea gown is one of those garments which happily lands itself to small purses, for it may be charmingly developed in lawn or cotton crepe as well as in the more expensive fabrics. One can always buy daintily striped material from which the borders may be made, or very often the material itself contains the border. The model is one that may be easily followed in the home manufacture. The fronts have pleats at the shoulder which supply the fulness in front. The use of the ribbon girdle is optional, as many prefer the full flowing style for summer. Lawn, dimity, cotton crepe, silk, light weight woolen or pongee may be used.

Sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio

ADMISSIONS TO BIG FAIR

Last Week's Attendance to Grand Total of 12,515,511.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—During the 134 days that the World's Fair has been open up to the closing of the gates Saturday night, 12,515,511 admissions had been recorded. The attendance record for last week was 722,565, divided as follows:

Monday, Setpember 26, 111,267; Tuesday, 116,841; Wednesday, 128,451; Thursday, 127,028; Friday, 121,660; Saturday, October 1, 117,318. Total, 722,-565.

The attendance record from the opening of the exposition follows:

April, one day, 187,793; May, 26 days, 1,001,391; June, 26 days, 2,124,836; July, 27 days, 2,343,557; August, 27 days, 3,088,743; September, 26 days, 3,651,-873; October, one day, 117,318. Grand total, 12,515,511.

CHINA'S UNREST.

Foreign Board Approached by the Ministers.

Pekin, Sept. 30.—Foreigners lately have been much preoccupied owing to the growing unrest in the southern part of Chili province and in Shantung and Hunan provinces. They were informed at the offices of the foreign board that the agitation is largely revolutionary and anti-dynastic, thus differing from the Boxer movement of 1900, which was chiefly anti-foreign.

Ministers of the powers here have approached the foreign board with the view to inducing the officials to take effective measures. The board replied that strict orders had been given to Yuan-Sri-Kai, viceroy of Chili and commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, to do his utmost to suppress the revolutionary movement, and added that no serious trouble was anticipated. The foreign board, naturally, minimizes the symptoms, which certainly are widespread, but there seems ground to believe that the character of the movement is different from that of the Boxers of 1900.

The native papers of Pekin and elsewhere are utilizing the coolie question as a means of agitation. The Chinese government apparently has not attempted to counteract or check these mischievous statements. It is difficult to ascertain the precise object of the agitation, but the foreigners regard the situation as being distinctly disquieting.

It is learned that the dispatch of Tang Shao Ki, the Taotai of Tien Tsin, to Thibet, is connected with the British-Thibetan treaty recently signed at Lhassa, which in some respects is distasteful to China. His mission, however, is also connected with other matters.

DO THE DEAD RETURN AT THIS MAN'S BIDDING?

Mysterious Power of Panopathic Professor Makes Human Heart Beat Again in Body of Woman Prepared for the Grave.

HEALS HOPELESS INVALIDS

Of Diseases Pronounced Incurable by Physicians Without Useless Drugs and Medicines.

Abandons Private Practice and Offers Services Free of Charge to the Sick and Afflicted—Makes the Deaf Hear, the Lame Walk and Cures Those Hundreds of Miles Away as Easily as Those Who Call in Person.

New York, Sept. 30.—(Special Correspondence.)—William Wallace Hadley, the famous Professor of Panopathy and Physiatrics, has again demonstrated his mysterious power over disease. He shows that the drugs prescribed by doctors and the surgeon's knife are often worse than useless, and by healing hundreds of hopeless invalids pronounced incurable by physicians he proves his claims that there is no disease he may not cure. In defiance of the supposed laws and rules of modern medical practice and the theories of physicians and specialists, he has made the human heart beat again in the body of a woman prepared for the grave, and performed other seeming miracles of restoration to life and health of men and women given up to death. Indeed, he succeeds in the face of such apparent impossibilities that he appears to possess a healing power unequalled in either ancient or modern times, a power above and beyond that given to ordinary mortals. In comparison the successful operations of the world's greatest specialists become insignificant child's play. Apparently the supposedly incurable diseases, such as paralysis, consumption, heart disease, cancer, deafness, etc., are cured by him just as easily as the more common disorders of humanity. Going still further he has proved that he can cure patients in their own homes, thousands of miles away, just as quickly and surely as though they came to him in person. To extend the blessing of this wonderful power to mankind there remained but one thing for him to do, and that he has done by abandoning his private practice and offering his services free of charge to all who stand in need. He is quoted as saying that he feels it his religious duty to help the sick and afflicted independent of any reward.

One of the cases that makes possible the belief that Professor Hadley's power approaches supernatural control over disease, even to the point of death, is that of Mr. E. C. Bess, of El Campo, Tex., who was rescued from the grave after the doctors had given him up to die, could do nothing to revive him, and left him for dead. Brought to this condition by the combined attack of kidney and liver disease, dropsy and acute articular rheumatism, he suffered the torments of the damned and was almost insane with pain before the end came. The doctors and their medicines failed utterly. Although he was as good as dead when Professor Hadley's attention was drawn to his case, he was speedily restored to life and health by this panopath's marvelous power, though even Mr. Bess himself confesses that he does not know exactly how this miracle was performed. Another case, almost equally remarkable, was that of a Mrs. Hattie McCulley, of San Pedro, Cal., who asserts that he revived the vital spark in her body when she was prepared for the grave, that at the end of a long siege of illness from a complication of diseases her body felt cold and lifeless and doctors said that the end had come. But she says that Prof. Hadley made her heart beat again, the blood flow through her veins once more, and warmth returned to her wasted body. Naturally she looks upon her rescue and restoration to health as passing understanding, and calls Prof. Hadley "a worker of miracles that rival those of the prophets." Prof. Hadley saved the life of Charles W. Miller, of Columbia Furnace, Va., when threatened with a deadly cancer, without the use of knife or burning. He restored to perfect health Mrs. M. Worthington, of Egg Harbor, N. J., a woman who had been an invalid for twenty-five years from complicated female troubles, many long months bedridden in hospitals, and who had been pronounced hopelessly incurable and given up to die by all her physicians. Yet these are only random instances selected from among the hundreds where Prof. Hadley's almost miraculous power has made the bonds of disease fall away as if they were broken chains and restored health and happiness to suffering men and women.

Naturally the announcement that a man of such wonderful ability to heal will hereafter give services and home treatment free to all who ask is most sensational and far-reaching in its effects since it gives to every one throughout the country, the poor as well as the rich, an equal opportunity to be cured by availing themselves of this philanthropic offer made by one of the greatest scientists of the age. And it is the most remarkable and fortunate in view of the fact that there is no disease he may not cure.

When questioned in regard to his abandonment of private practice in order to devote himself to this new line of work for humanity, Prof. Hadley said:—"Yes, it is true, but I intend to go on curing any one who is ill, of any disease they may have, just as long as I am able. Indeed, where I cured hundreds before I expect to cure thousands hereafter, since now neither wealth nor poverty makes any difference in accepting my patients. I have become convinced that as a Christian it is my duty to help the sick and afflicted, wherever they may be, whoever they are, and whatever their circumstances."

"But how about those at a distance?"

"Distance makes no difference. I can cure those thousands of miles away just as easily as those who come to my office. A letter does just as much good as if I went to them or they came to me."

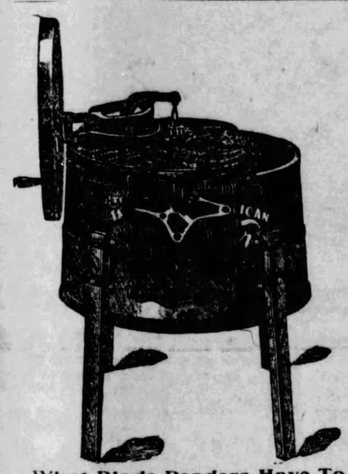
"Do you really mean that any one who is sick can write to you to be cured, without paying you any money?"

"Exactly." I mean just that. All that any one who is ill, from any cause, has to do in order to enlist my services is to write, to me, addressing William Wallace Hadley, office 370 E. 708 Madison Avenue, New York City, telling me the disease they suffer from most and their principal symptoms, and I will send them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge. While I am not a millionaire, and I appreciate the expense this may mean, I look upon the restoration to health of my fellowmen not as a question of money but as a duty I owe to humanity. I will have my reward in proving my power to the world, and in showing the uselessness of wasting money on doctors and medicines when it is not necessary."

THE NEW IMPROVED

Blade Rotary Washing Machine

BALL BEARINGS



Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only..... **$5.00**

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

What Blade Readers Have To Say About The Blade Rotary Washing Machine

Unadilla, Neb., May 22, 1904.

Dear Blade:—I received the washing machine and like it first rate. It works the easiest of any I have seen. It is all right. Thanking you for your kindness I remain, Yours truly

A. W. VAN HORN.

Tekonsha, Mich., May 24, 1904.

J. C. Richardson—Dear Sir: We received the machine in due time all O. K. We like it very much. It is way ahead of any machine we have ever used or seen. Our hardware dealer handles a rotary machine at $6.50, but we like this one better than his. Yours sincerely,

MRS. F. B. THOMAS.

Utica, Pa., May 13, 1904.

The Toledo Blade—Sirs: The washing machine is first-class, and all the company claims for it. You can recommend as one of the best. Very respectfully,

W. A. SERVICE.

THE "FOREST CITY"

World's Fair Art Portfolios

480 Magnificent reproductions of actual photographs, complete in 30 parts, 10 cents per part.

PART 23 NOW READY

HE BLADE, . . . TOLEDO, O.

No Coupon required.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... $2.0
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $3.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 4.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks..... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case..... $1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case..... $1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.50
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.30

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Child's Blouse Suit.

No. 4421—Among the many pretty suits for youthful wearers, there are none so becoming as those where the shoulder is lengthened by straps. In the jaunty design shown here, the opening is in the front, and closed by two straps. The

shaped bands also form a pretty yoke in the back. The sleeve is the popular bishop style and the pattern also includes bloomers of regulation shaping. A charming development would be of plain colored material, using white for the bands and vest. The mode is suitable to either woolen or wash materials and now that we can get the wash goods in heavy weight and with fleece back, it is far more sensible to use it and then the little suits can be freshened up as often as necessary. Linen, galatea, cheviot, serge, velvet or Sicilian are materials most used. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

Girl's Costume.

Nos. 4452-4453—A girlish costume carrying out the season's fancy for tucks is here shown, in brown voile. The waist and skirt are further ornamented by pointed yokes, the use of which is optional.

The waist has four backward turning tucks in front, thus forming a panel in the center front, which could be decorated

in various ways, if one does not use the yoke. The closing is in the back and the pattern provides for a lining. The sleeve carries out the idea of the pointed yokes, by having a pointed sleeve-cap, to which is attached a tucked lower sleeve. The skirt is in tucked gored style. The seven tucks on each side form a narrow front gore, which is very becoming with or without the yoke. The model is one that is capable of several variations and is suitable for a pretty house dress, or the skirt could be made of heavy material for street year with coats or jackets. As shown here, it is developed in brown voile, with yoke of all-over cream lace and trimmings of fancy brown silk braid. The model is a good one for the young lady's school frock in serge or mohair.

Sizes for waist, 4452—12, 14 and 16 years. Sizes for skirt, 4453—12, 14 and 16 years.

Girl's School Coat.

No. 4513—At this season of the year the school girl needs a light coat for every day wear, that is not too "fussy" and yet has a certain amount of style to it. In the little model shown here, the season's style of stole collar adds to the appearance of the coat, although the coat may be worn with or without either cape

or cape and stole. This makes the pattern more desirable, for if there are two little girls in the family, one might have a coat made with just shoulder cape alone, and the other might be just with the collar and stole without the cape.

The only trimming necessary is the machine stitching, which always gives a pretty finish. The sleeve is the regular coat sleeve. One might easily make this little coat from an old discarded overcoat or serge skirt. Almost every woman has an old walking skirt of good material that would answer very nicely for material for a jacket.

Ladies' cloth, serge, cheviot, silk or velvet, could be used in the construction, and if additional trimming is desired, wear a lace collar, or trim the corners of the collar and ends of the stole with little lace medallions.

Sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Ladies' Handkerchief Dressing Sack or Kimono.

No. 6109—Never has there been a season when handkerchiefs played so important a part in women's dress. We have handkerchief blouses and handkerchief lingerie, but it is in the dressing sack that it shows off best. Almost every woman has a few of those pretty, bright-colored Japanese silk handkerchiefs, and with only six small ones she is able to fashion a garment that is equal to the most expensive importations. The figured silk handkerchiefs are not the only kind that may be used. Many cotton "bandana" handkerchiefs have pretty designs and the colors are not hurt by frequent laundering.

A charming reproduction would be of bordered handkerchiefs, those having polka dotted border being especially pretty. The pattern may be made in either of two ways; having a plain front or having simply trimmed with border, or having a box pleat in front as well as back. It is not necessary to use handkerchiefs; any

square will do. A red china silk sack set together with cream lace insertion or red cashmere joined with beading run with black velvet ribbon would be particularly pleasing.

Material required for medium size, 4 yards, 27 inches wide. Sizes small, medium and large.

Ladies' Circular One-Piece Dressing Sack.

No. 6132—Fashion's vagaries and the ups and downs of its fancy are as marked in dressing sacks as in the frocks themselves. There is always a close following of the season's modes, and in the circular dressing sack or negligee shown here, with body and sleeve made in one, surely the acme of perfection has been reached in the long shoulder line.

Every woman needs a few simple little room sacks to slip on at odd moments and yet for just this purpose it does not always seem wise to make a large ex-

penditure. Many of the models are so elaborate that unless one can cover up the foundation with trimming, the effect is lost. Not so with this one—for while it may be elaborated with ruffles of lace around the neck, front, sleeves, and even the lower edge, it is just as pretty as can be if made as illustrated with only a finishing band. This—in wash material—might be of contrasting color.

The model is one which the average woman likes to experiment upon in the selection of colors and trimming, knowing full well that it is capable of several variations any one of which will be pretty and effective. The pattern is in one piece, having bias seam down the back. This seam, together with a very short one under the arm, which may be sewn or tied with ribbon, completes a most unique little garment, and at a cost of two yards of material. The style is suitable for flannelette, cashmere, silk, pongee or any of the light weight woolens or wash materials.

Sizes small, medium and large.

Ladies' Tea Gown or Wrapper.

No. 6164—A whole chapter could be written about that favorite garment, the tea gown. Essentially feminine it is and every woman likes to have a few pretty ones in her wardrobe. No other garment, as she knows, can equal it for comfort, coolness and for emergency wear.

Like all other garments, this season's tea gown has taken on a quaint old-fashioned air. The long drooping shoulder which ends in sleeve cap style, the full, loose fronts and tight-fitting back, and the picturesque sleeves to show off

KAZOO BUFFALO ROBES

$1.00 ON APPROVAL

For Sleighs, Buggy or automobile there is nothing finer to be had at any price. American Buffalo Robes are a thing of the past, but we offer the Kazoo Buffalo Robes as a substitute that has every appearance and many advantages over the genuine Buffalo Skin Robe. They are pliable, soft, lined with astrakhan and interlined with rubber cloth, making them absolutely wind and water-proof and much warmer and more comfortable than any stiff skin robe. These robes are worth $10.00 of any man's money and you will say so when you see them. You could not buy a more elegant appearing or more serviceable robe at $25 retail.

We Sell Them to You Direct at Almost Factory Cost

54x62.....$2.50 54x72.....$3.50 58x72.....$4.50

Send $1.00 as a guarantee of good faith. Pay your express agent the balance when you get your robe. If you are not absolutely satisfied, tell the express agent to return it to us at our expense and we will refund you your $1.00 and pay express charges both ways.

CASH SUPPLY & MFG. CO.,

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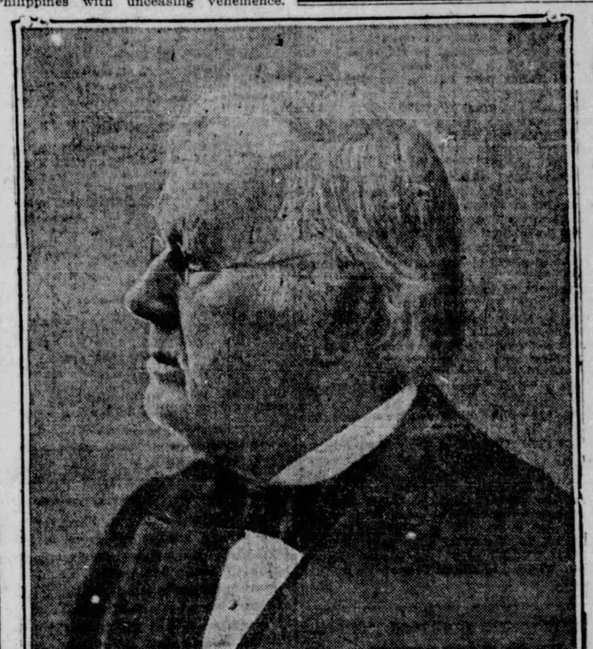

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LADIES in need send for a FREE TRIAL. Never-failing Monthly Remedy relieves the most obstinate case. P. E. KARN CO., Dept. 15, Buffalo, N.Y.

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WANTED: Industrious man or woman, each district to manage business of well established Company. Salary $20.00 paid weekly and expenses. Expense money advanced. Position permanent. No investment. Previous experience not essential. Manager Como Bldg., Chicago.

BED-WETTING CURED SAMPLE FREE DR. F. E. MAY, Box A 4 BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

ROOSEVELT, PEACEMAKER

Methodist Conference Sends President a Pledge of Support.

Litchfield, Ill., Oct. 1.—"Chosen leader of the movement to bring universal peace to the world and the settlement of all international difficulties by arbitration," was the tribute paid President Roosevelt in yesterday's session of the Southern Illinois conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The conference, through Bishop McCabe, sent the President a telegram pledging support to him as leader in the latest peace movement, and referring to him in the above terms. He replied as follows:

Washington, Sept. 30.—Bishop Charles C. McCabe, Litchfield, Ill.:—Pray accept my hearty acknowledgement of the action taken by the Southern Illinois conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and let me thank you and the conference most cordially for what you have done. It is the action of such bodies as yours that strengthens us in our efforts to hasten the day when peace shall reign among the nations of the earth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Torpedoes Lost.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—Two torpedoes were lost last Friday from the United States submarine boat Pike, which has been experimenting in San Pablo bay under the direction of Lieut. Macarthur. One has been recovered by Italian fishermen. The other is still at large, and may be exploded by a passing vessel. It is charged with 200 pounds of gun cotton. A reward of $250 is offered for its recovery. The one already found had lost its compressed air, and was practically harmless.

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Great as is the value of physical harmony and improvement, they are of far less moment than the growth of soul and the unfoldment of the higher selfhood.

Thursday.

Every violation of law has within it the seeds of its own punishment, and they develop as a natural consequence.

Friday.

All forces are beneficent when properly employed. But the good thing when misdirected, becomes what is commonly called evil.

Saturday.

The healing efficacy of the spiritual forces which are stored in the individual is so plainly iterated and reiterated in the New Testament that it is surprising that it has not had more general recognition.

Sunday

God is the great reality for thought to rest upon. Consciousness when centered upon material things becomes restless and disorderly.

Monday.

What we mentally dwell upon we grow like, and this law is as constant as gravitation.

Tuesday.

Thoughts are real forces—living messengers of power. Love-thoughts, even when brought to bear upon our pains and trials, transform them and make them educational.

HENRY WOOD.

The International Peace Congress. Where Our Responsibility Lies.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The International Peace Congress! What does it signify? What is its special interest at the present moment?

In the face of the mighty struggle now going on in the East—a struggle in which thousands are being forced into the valley and shadow of death, and thousands of women and children left to the grim conflict with poverty and suffering—words seem almost superfluous in this connection. And yet it is just this condition that makes the Peace Congress in Boston, and the meetings to be held in sympathy with it upon both sides of the water so important, because therein can be given urgent expression of the growing desire and demand that war shall cease, its horrors done away with, and a world-peace established.

Years ago Tennyson with prophetic vision wrote these thrilling lines familiar to most of us, but fraught now with a growing intensity of meaning:

Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new;
That which they have done but earnest of the things they shall do.
For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew,
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples, plunging through the thunder storm;
Till the war drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled,
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World.

Not yet are the battle flags furled! Not yet are the nations convinced that there is any better way than by brute force to settle their difficulties, but the movement in that direction is growing constantly stronger, in spite of the fact that the cost of maintaining armaments of war is constantly increasing. When one learns that today "our army and navy are costing as much as all our public schools—$200,000,000; and in eighteen years the cost of our navy has increased seven times as rapidly as our national wealth," it is impossible not to see that the time has come for this nation to exert its utmost influence to bring a world peace.

The holding of peace congresses is not a new thing. Back in 1843 was held the first one in London, which marked the gathering impulse towards a recognition of the brotherhood of humanity, the unity of the race. Others followed rapidly with increasing force and enthusiasm, and then the movement was shorn of its strength and interrupted by the Crimean war in Europe and the Civil war in the United States. Almost it seemed as if the work of these seven congresses had been useless, the cause of peace was lost, but in 1878 another international gathering was held at the Paris exposition showing that the desire for international peace was still alive and growing.

Then in 1889 the series of which the one in Boston is the thirteenth was inaugurated, and the work has gone steadily forward. To the superficial observer it may seem that little has been accomplished, but to those who have closely watched the current of events great progress is visible. Though there was never a time when so much money was spent in preparation for war by the nations of the world, it is significant that the Great Powers in Europe do it because they are afraid of aggression if unprepared, while it is a measure wholly of self defense on the part of the United States. As a writer in The Outlook puts it: "The world is in arms today under protest, each country keeping up its force because every other country keeps up its force."

The same writer says:

"Never before have there been so many marked movements looking toward permanent peace and the abolition of war as during the last five years. During the last few months an unprecedented number of treaties of arbitration and friendly settlements of difficulties have been made between the nations France has made treaties of arbitration with England, Spain, Portugal and Italy; England and France have cleaned the score, settled long standing accounts, and provided for the future adjustment of most possible differences."

These things make one feel that Tennyson's vision is not so far from fulfilment as it may have seemed.

The work of the Boston peace congress will, without doubt, be largely in the direction of the world organization, a movement for which has been made before the Congress of the United States by Massachusetts. This, when accomplished, as it surely must finally be, will be a great step forward in realizing the unity of all nations. This world organization will include a legislative, a judicial, and an executive department. A writer in the September Atlantic in ably discussing this matter points out that the Universal Postal Union is the fruit of what will become a world-legislative department, while The Hague Court of Arbitration is the beginning of the establishment of a judicial department, and these two will surely be followed by the creation of a world-executive. All of these things may yet be far from complete accomplishment, but what has been done and the general growth of the peace movement may well give us hope.

Somewhere I saw that a long and irritating dispute between Chili and Argentina about a boundary question had recently been settled, and the new frontier is guarded, not by fortresses but by a statue of Jesus, the Prince of Peace. What more eloquent symbol of a desire for a permanent friendship between these two countries could be imagined?

The question comes as to individual responsibility in forwarding the peace movement of the world. It lies in helping to build up a sentiment which, in its finality, shall hold that the good of one nation makes for the good of all. No sudden transition is to be expected; no sweeping away as yet of the means of self-defence, but the effect must be to bring world-desire to settle all difficulties without the horrors of war, the pain, the suffering, the sorrow that follow in its train.

One step forward is the counselling together of the nations as in the International Peace Congress in Boston, and then the gathering in peace meetings all over the country for the same purpose. The larger the attendance at these meetings, the more will be attained in the building up of a wise sentiment towards a final world peace. It is easy to see then, where individual responsibility lies today.

THE COZY CORNER

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

In August, I saw in the Inquiry department of the Household a request in regard to the book "Lazy Lawrence." I have waited until I could see my sister, who owns a copy of the book, before answering, so that I could give the exact information.

The book was written by Maria Edgeworth, and was published in 1854. It has been in our family for thirty years, more or less, and where it originally came from I do not know.

The fall after the great Chicago fire, you will remember that some parts of Michigan also suffered from fires. We were then living on the banks of Lake Huron in a town of about two hundred inhabitants. My father was the pastor of the church, and when the fire struck the town, our house and its contents, as well as every other house in the town, was burned.

Relief goods were sent to the "fire sufferers," and we were given, among other things, some books, and "Lazy Lawrence" was one of them. There was no name in the book, nor any way by which we could tell from where it came, as the gifts were sent from everywhere, and given out from the receiving depot. My father's library was entirely destroyed, and so quite a number of books were sent to us.—Mrs. Harriet L. Ford.

ANENT THE "MARRIAGE BUREAUS."

We hear much of these institutions, and of the many persons who are persuaded to invest their hard-earned dollars in them, hoping to find by their help, a husband or wife, but we do not hear of the great number of these trusting individuals who find they have made very bad bargains; we do not hear of them because they are ashamed to let it be known, but there are some who do expose the bureau.

Each and all such innovations which undertake to substitute for the old-time ways of obtaining a helpmeet, are frauds, formed for speculation by unprincipled persons, and are productive of nothing but evil.

They are impositions on society, and are the means of engaging the thoughts and minds of weak and foolish persons to the exclusion of more important and useful matters; they are a means of gratifying the purely sensual desiers of bad men, and weak women; their design is to corrupt and perrvert the sacredness of the Sacrament of Marriage and to convert God's holy ordinance to the service of the Devil.

It is preposterous to think for a moment that one person can have the power to insure to a husband and wife happiness in the company of a helpmeet chosen for them by a stranger. No honest and right thinking man, or woman, will trust their future happiness to the selection of a stranger; they must have a personal knowledge of the thoughts and actions of their future partner, and so it is only those who are so foolish, or designing, as to wish to marry for carnal or financial reasons, who will be apt to patronize matrimonial bureaus.

If the time and means uesd in supporting such institutions were applied to honest industries, there would be a great change for the better among a certain class of citizens.

class of citizens.—M. H. Williams.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Dear Cozy Corner friends, what are we going to do during the winter that is coming closer and closer each day? Now, while the sun shines, and the days are so lovely that we are tempted to spend most of our time out-of-doors, we do not care to think of those long evenings that will surely come, but should we not at least begin to plan for them?

Are you expecting to take up any subject for study this winter? If so, what plans will you pursue? Have you thought of a neighborhood club, and if so, what line of work do you contemplate? Do tell us who read your letters with so much interest each week, so that we, too, may arrange for a profitable time.

I am sure if all would help, we could form a "Cozy Corner club" in every neighborhood and send reports of what we do and what we talk about to the Blade. Thus we could keep in touch with, and help each other by the interchange of ideas.

What do you say—shall we do this, and have our Cozy Corner clubs each with its officers, and its press committee who shall at stated times send reports to the Cozy Corner of The Blade, with our dear Miss Bouton as honorary president, and friend, and counselor in general?

Please think it over and do not delay too long in sending your ideas on the subject. Let some woman in every neighborhood start the ball rolling, see her neighbors and enlist them in this work, every club to do the work that they think will be the pleasantest and most helpful. A mother's meeting society, one for missionary study, another maybe, for young housekeepers, where they may compare notes and tell their successes and failures—a reading circle—one for studying ways and means of making our housework easier and more complete—all of these could be branches of the one, great, "Blade Cozy Corner Club." What do you say; shall we inaugurate the greatest club that is known and all do our part to make it truly the greatest and best?—Ida M. Hawley.

ANOTHER INQUIRY ANSWERED

As no one has answered the request for a recipe for making dill pickles, I do not know but I would be filling the requirement to write "something of general interest" if I send mine.

Pick the cucumbers while they are smooth and straight, and just before the seeds develop—pickles about seven inches long are the nicest.

Cover them with clear, cold water and let them lie for twenty-four hours, then pack them in earthen jars, kegs or barrels, with alternate layers of grape leaves and bunches of dill. Cover with a brine made of a cupful of salt to a bucketful of water, place a cover on them and weight it down with a stone; that is all there is to do, and in warm weather the pickles will be ready to use in ten days or two weeks.—Mrs. M. Ashton.

USEFUL RECIPES

Communion or Unleavened Bread.

One pint of flour, butter the size of a small walnut, two tablespoonfuls of sugar; mix butter and flour, add the sugar and sufficient water to make a working dough. Knead this until it is perfectly smooth and fine, roll out till about as thick as pie crust and place in a buttered pan. Score in narrow strips, and bake until thoroughly done, but do not allow it to brown. Turn out on paper and cut in small pieces while it is warm.

The wafer-bread used in some churches is made simply of flour and water with a very little salt—some even omitting it altogether. The mixture is so thin that it can be poured—not thicker than milk. This is poured between two, very hot, smooth, iron plates, and is baked in less than a minute. It is then cut into rounds by a small, very sharp cutter. There is also a pan made with little indentations the size of the wafers, which bakes them ready for use without cutting.

Apple Fritters.

Make a batter of one cupful flour, one teaspoonful baking powder ,a pinch of salt, two eggs and one cupful milk. Mix well and stir in one cupful of apple pared and chopped fine; drop into hot lard and let them cook till brown. Do not stick a fork into them as it will make them heavy, but remove from the fat with a skimmer. Eat with cream or butter.

Breakfast Cakes.

Dissolve one large teaspoonful of soda in one quart of sour milk, add a scant teaspoonful of salt, and flour to make a biscuit dough. Cover and leave in a warm place over night; in the morning roll out about half an inch thick, cut in strips, twist, and fry brown in hot lard. Eat hot with maple syrup. If these are wanted for tea, mix them early in the morning.—Mrs. J. J. Morelock.

Grape Butter.

Pulp the grapes, putting the skins in a separate dish and let them cook until tender. Scald the pulp and pass it through a colander to remove the seeds. Place pulp and skins in an earthen kettle with a pound of sugar to each pint of fruit and let it cook slowly until quite thick, stirring often enough to prevent burning.

"LADIES LAST."

From Indian Life in Town and Country. —Copyright, G. P. Putnam's Son's.

In a book entitled Indian Life in Town and Country, written by Herbert Compton, the deplorable condition of women in India is given considerable prominence in the account, and from one of the chapters on the subject is taken the following:

"Ladies first," we say in the West; in the East it is "Ladies last." That sums up succintly the difference in the domestic ideas of the two civilizations.

There are one hundred and forty millions of women in India, and their sphere is the backyard. This is literally correct of about ten millions, and metaphorically so of the rest. They are not even accorded a seat in society, or in the presence of men they they are not permitted to be seated. The whole duty of women is to worship and wait upon her husband (who is her lord and master in its most exacting sense), and to bear him sons. In some classes she had better be barren than bear only daughters. And if she is a high caste Hindu, the very wisest thing she can do is to die when her husband does, for after that she becomes a cursed superfluity in the community.

Five-sixths of the upper ten millions of Indian women live secluded in harem or zenana; the terms are synonymous for the "women's quarters," but the former is only applied to Mahomedan households. No male, except the woman's husband, father-in-law and brothers-in-law, ever passes the threshold of this privacy, therefore, no European, except a woman, can write about it, except from second hand.

An Englishman may spend twenty years in India and not see the faces of twenty zenana women, and then only by accident. The most he will be able to observe is their beringed toes in transit, as when they are smuggled, with prodigious caution, out of a litter into a railway carriage, veiled almost to suffocation, or with curtains held up around them like little peramulating bathing tents. In some Mahomedan cities, streets have been cleared for the passage of dames of high degree, and there are authentic cases of high-class Mahomedans having killed their wives because their faces were accidentally exposed to a fellow man. Some Bluebeard Hindus have done as much to theirs by way of precaution.

There are races that do not seclude their women folk, and castes who allow theirs more or less freedom; the masses have a great deal too much work for their wives to do to permit them the luxury of seclusion. But whether free or confined, in hareen or zenana, it is always "ladies last."

After reading this, if you are a woman, be glad you are an American one.

The Merry-Go-Rounds

Today is certainly a red letter day for the M. G. R.'s. First, we have a letter from our dear New England Girl—a regular, just-like-her letter, and with it a picture of "Bessie Belle" and her mother. Although we are told in a note that these pictures are "not good" of either, we will make the allowance for modesty, and be thankful that we have even these to compensate us for the loss of the many letters we have missed from the "mother:"

My dear friends, here I am once more. What! don't you know me? and must I introduce myself to the M. G. R.'s? Well, of all sad words of tongue or pen are these: We have forgotten that you ever "had been"—never mind the grammar, but this is certainly New England Girl—old, but ever "New," and still a "Girl" at heart.

So my dear new friends, please have patience, and make the best of it, for the older members will tell you that when "New England Girl" once gets the floor no one else can put in a word edgewise.

She has been present at all of your meetings, and enjoyed your bright letters, and often—oh, how often—wished she were able to add her "might," but alas and alack, she finds she is too late

"BESSIE BELLE" AND HER MOTHER.

even to add another ruffle to that much talked-of night shirt, for Miss Prudence '—heartlessly and recklessly threw it into the rag—waste basket—just before N. E. Girl arrived.

Just listen! Can it be possible that those Cozy Corner women are laughing at us M. G. R. girls? Never mind; if we have brought smiles to some of those tired women's faces perhaps we have done a little good, even though some of our plans do seem ridiculous to them.

Still we hope our Cozy Corner sisters do not think they are doing all of the smiling.

We felt that we were very impolite a few months ago, but we just couldn't keep our faces straight when we read how some of the C. C. ladies were making a sort of a contrivance for drawing the babies around the house, from room to room, to keep them happy and quiet, while the mothers were busy with their household duties. And then we thought of our own little one sitting in her old dry goods box, laughing and crowing for hours at a time, perfectly happy and contented, with a piece of stiff wrapping paper which she could crumple and make rattle so delightfully in her tiny hands. Meantime her mamma went about her work whether it was in the garret, or hen house, or wherever it might be, with no reason to worry about the child.

I believe I have never told you about my household plans, so will do so now, and, it may be, we shall see more smiles over in the Cozy Corner direction.

Every morning I usually make three plans for the day's work: No. 1, the things that must be done; No. 2, things to do if there is time, and No. 3, things I would like to do. Sometimes these plans get woefully mixed, curtailed, beheaded, "pi-ed," condensed and left over, and often I do not reach the "would like to do's" at all, but at such times I congratulate myself upon having had the fun of planning them.

Sometimes—strange to relate—the "like to do's" are found, in some mysterious manner, to have gotten ahead of the "must be dones."

Notwithstanding all failures, this M. G. R. girl will continue to plan and to hope, and some day her plans and hopes may be realized, although that sounds most too good to be true.

My latest plan for the M. G. R. is that ere long I may read some nice long letters in this column from "Bro. Jonathan" and his wife, "Unicelli," "Caralyn," "Zack Stubbs," "Bonnie Burnie," "John, Jr.," "Lena Rivers," "Forest Nealey," "The Raven" and a lot more of those older members, who, a few years ago, made the column so lively and interesting. We would not exclude the newer members, but we do wish to hear from the old, for—

"Those are silver, but these are gold."

Time up? Then good-bye.—"New England Girl."

As if it was not pleasure enough to hear from New England Girl, we have with us today another of our older members who sends a most interesting chapter of our St. Louis series:

I, too, visited the World's Fair in July, and will try to add a bit to the story so well begun by "Indiana Wabash" and "Thelma." We commenced our round of sight-seeing at the government building, working our way from that, and finishing at the Agricultural Hall. To me, one of the most interesting things to be seen in the government building was the model of a warship with her big guns in place. One can go through this, and see how the men live who protect our flag of the high seas.

The children's department in this bulding is, also, interesting with the collections of birds and butterflies attractively arranged for the little ones.

In Manufacturers' Hall we saw a very fine exhibit of hardware. "Auger-Bit Falls, on Chain River." The fall's are made of augers that turn continually and the rapids above the falls are formed of tiny chains that by continually rising and falling, form waves. It is a remarkable representation of what it claims to be, and when at intervals a little caroe built of a single saw-blade, and rowed by a white man and an Indian, crosses the river, the resemblance is complete.

In "Deutchland Varied Industries" is what we supposed to be the model of a German home. We rather stumbled upon this, and found ourselves going from one beautiful room to another, our admiration increasing at every step.

In an alcove of this building we saw a copy of the Sistine Madonna in hand embroidery. The picture is quite large and is perfect in detail. A placard attached states that the work employed one woman for five years. Another piece of work of this kind is a map of the world in silk embroidery. This is in the Japanese exhibit in the Transportation building. It is very large and very beautiful.

We were in Machinery Hall one evening when the illumination began and saw the largest engine in the world coming under "full load" to help light the exposition. I should have been very sorry to have missed this.

We were so fortunate as to be upon Philippine Hill one day when the Philippine soldiers gave their gun calesthenics, and we also saw the dress-parade drill, and heard the famous Constabulary band.

The name of the "interesting" at the Fair is Legion; the most beautiful thing—to me—was Festival Hall at night. I could not possibly picture it to you, so shall not try, but I hope that many of you will have an opportunity to see it for yourselves.—"Helen."

Miss Prudence is very proud of the work her girls—and boys we hope—are going to add to the interesting and instructive reports that will be given of the St. Louis Exposition, and she hopes that each one who has, or will, attend, will follow the good examples given by these three girls and tell us, who have been obliged to stay at home, of the wonderful things they sea.

"Em T. Head," won't you reconsider your decision and allow the Chaperone to share the photograph with the M. G. R.? Please do.

MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER

From a chat about Mrs. Sangster, who is so widely known and loved is taken from the Woman's Home Companion the following about her work:

Mrs. Sangster began early in life to do editorial work. She was associated with Mr. George Cary Eggleston in the editorship of Hearth and Home, and for ten years was the editor of Harper's Bazar. But when publishers began to press her for books from her pen, Mrs. Sangster gave up the exacting and wearisome routine of editorial life, and for several years past has devoted herself almost entirely to the writing of books, though she has from time to time conducted departments in various journals.

One of the most popular of these is Winsome Womanhood, now in its thirty-ninth edition. Another is Janet Ward, the story of a college girl's early struggle, honorable professional career and happy marriage. A third is Eleanor Lee, in which a noble woman confronts and solves some of the deeper problems of life. These last two novels have been received with unusual favor by the critics, and have been eagerly read and reread by thousands of Mrs. Sangster's friends all over the land. They are especially interesting to young women.

MARGARET SANGSTER.

Mrs. Sangster's newest book, and the one which follows most truly, perhaps, the line of her strongest inclination, is The Little Kingdom of Home. It will be issued this season in the daintiest of bindings. All of these books indicate emphatically Mrs. Sangster's special love for, and interest in, women. She is a member of several women's clubs, as one would expect from this wide-reaching sympathy. Among these is the famous Meridian club, composed almost entirely of writers; the Chiropean and Cresco clubs of Brooklyn, and the Woman's Press club of New Jersey. It is needless to say that among the many famous and popular members of these organizations none is more valued and beloved than she.

Mrs. Sangster's kindness to young writers is proverbial. Nobody will ever know how many thousand manuscripts have been sent her merely for her "opinion;" and no one will ever know how many sore hearts she has healed and comforted, while always frank and practical in her treatment of these difficult cases. Even to strangers she is thus an object of almost adoration, while no pen can describe the warm and even passionate regard in which she is held by the large circle of her personal acquaintance in and around Greater New York. Surely no woman ever had more loving friends, and no woman ever deserved more fully this wealth of affection.

Yet, after all, it is Mrs. Sangster's beautiful poetry which gives her her strongest hold upon us all. More of her verses are pinned up on the wall in quiet chambers, and committed in tender hearts, than those of any other writer of our time. She is, above all, the poet of the fireside, and very many of her lines will live as long as our language endures. Her principal volumes of verse are Poems of the Household, On the Road Home, Little Knights and Ladies, Easter Bells, Home Fairies and Heart Fowers, and Lyrics of Love.

WHAT IS THE REAL GOOD?

"What is the real good?"
I asked in musing mood.
Order, said the law court,
Knowledge, said the school;
Truth, said the wise man;
Pleasure, said the fool;
Love, said the maiden;
Beauty, said the page;
Freedom, said the dreamer;
Home, said the sage;
Fame, said the soldier;
Equity, the seer.

Spake my heart full sadly—
"The answer is not here."

Then within my bosom,
Softly this I heard—
"Each heart holds the secret—
Kindness is the word."

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

CONVENIENT.

Johnny was an Injun big,
In feathers, paint and other rig
His wigwam fell, and strange to tell
A paleface "Mamma!" was his yell!

Next he was a frightful bear —
Behind the sofa was his lair.
He growled until he bumped his head,
When "Boo-hoo-hoo!" was what he said.

Then he was a pirate bold,
And sailed away in quest of gold.
His bark capsized; but, lucky chap,
He swam ashore to some one's lap.

What a most convenient thing,
When Injun, bear and pirate king,
As soon as troublous times annoy,
Can turn to mamma's little boy!

—Edwin L. Sabin.

Emperor William's Boyhood

The following pen-picture of the Emperor of Germany in his boyhood is taken from the biography recently published by the Harpers under the title of Imperator et Rex. The incident occurring at the close of the war with France cannot fail to interest the young readers of The Blade:

Winter settled down upon Germany with its cold, grim silence, and the twelve-year-old boy's impatience became intolerable. Greedily he read the dispatches, and could hardly be induced to absent himself even an hour when news was expected from the seat of war. That of the capitulation of Paris reached him as he and his brother, weary of this perpetual watching, had gone to skate on the palace lake in the steel-and-silver stillness of a windless winter afternoon. * * * *

PORTRAIT AND AUTOGRAPH OF PRINCE WILLIAM AT THE TIME OF HIS ENROLMENT IN THE ARMY AT TWELVE YEARS OF AGE.

The sport was excellent, the ice perfect, and the children little heeded the menace of the heavens, for hither and thither they flitted, skimming like swallows on the gleaming surface.

Suddenly they noticed that the faithful Dr. Hinspeter was beckoning to them from the shore, and they rushed headlong towards him in such breathless haste that for a few seconds they could not even ask their tutor what he called them for.

As soon as he grasped the momentous news, however, Prince William began to dance with joy.

"Oh, how glorious!" he exclaimed: "how very, very happy I am!" He broke off short, for a hand was laid on his arm, and Dr. Hinspeter stood tall and dark over him.

'They have fought bravely and endured heroically in vain, these poor people who have just capitulated,' he said, gently; "our 'joy is their despair—do not forget that Prince William."

The boy made no answer, and lowered his eyes, in which swift tears had arisen. This was the first time that the other side of the question had struck him, and his warm heart responded at once to the appeal. To triumph over a fallen foe seemed suddenly mean and contemptible to him, and very soberly did he walk back to the palace, his bonny face unusually grave as he thought of the women and children, the sick and wounded who for nearly seven months had suffered a slow agony within the walls of the besieged capital of France.

All his vividly awakened sympathies could not, however, dampen the delight he experienced when his grandfather, at the head of Germany's victorious troops re-entered Berlin, and when he, Prince William, was allowed to join the dazzling procession of Sovereign Princes, Great Captains, and Crown Vassals forming the train of the recently proclaimed Emperor.

Mounted on a little speckled pony, the royal lad rode along, feeling himself indeed a Prince and a soldier. On that exquisitely fresh and brilliant morning of the 16th of June, 1871, as he passed beneath the flower-laden "Brandenburger-Thor" on his quaint little steed, between his father and the Grand Duke Baden, his whole being thrilled with unutterable pride and joy.

Many a kind and loving eye was bent in approval upon the gallant little figure, many a strong manly voice was raised to greet him quite particularly with a resounding "hoch!" and many a stalwart heart heaved with strong emotion as this small grandson of a conquering grandfather passed, his rounded cheeks glowing, his blue eyes lighted up, and his head held erect with intense gratification.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

For the woman who wishes to economize in time and fuel, a steam cooker is an invaluable addition to her gitchen furnishings. In these a whole dinner may be cooked by using one burner only of a gas, gasoline or any other stove. The different compartments of the steamer are air tight, so the flavor of one food is not mixed with that of another. The food needing the longest cooking is placed in the lower receptacle, and that requiring less time in the upper ones. Of these receptacles for food, there are three or more, according to the size of the cooker.

Another time-saver is the small, one-quart sized freezer, in which ice cream and other frozen desserts can be quickly and easily made and with very little ice.

To keep cut flowers fresh for a length of time, keep the vases clean, and clip the ends of the stems before placing them in fresh water. A pinch of powdered charcoal in each vase will tend to prevent the disagreeable odor that arises when flowers are kept too long.

Don't rob your child of the pleasure of inventing new games and new things to play with, by loading him up with mechanical toys and ready-made playthings. Let him have a hammer and nails, some pieces of smooth board, or some blocks from the carpenter's shop, and he will be happy for a long time "making things." It will encourage originality, give his active brain something to do and keep his hands out of mischief.

For your girl, teach her how to keep house, and to make her own clothes by showing her how to keep a playhouse, and dress her dolls. Teach her to do these things well; let her have her little tea parties and prepare the refreshments for them herself; insist that she receive her little guests in a proper manner and provide plans for their entertainment before their arrival. This will give her experience that will not only make the present time happy, but which will be of value to her when she grows older.

If mothers would take the time to so instruct their children, there would be more love for a domestic life developed than now, when following mother's footsteps, the children are satisfied with nothing less exciting than card-parties, the theatre and similar entertainments.

Ten parts of water and one of bromochloralum is an excellent disinfectant for the breath and mouth if used to rinse the mouth after meals. If a little of the wash is swallowed it will do no harm, but rather benefit one.

A dog by reason of abuse may lose his temper and bite his tormentor, as this is the only means of redress he has. Then the dog is said to be "mad" and must be shot.

A man, when abused and tormented, can't bite his adversary, and if he becomes discouraged and goes wrong on account of his troubles, he is—well, you all know how such a man is treated. In both cases—of dog and of man—it would be more sensible if we would remove the cause of the trouble.

A most delicious frosting for cake is made thus: Fill a cup half full of grated peach pulp and juice, add to this a few drops of almond extract, and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. Then gradually beat into this enough confectioner's sugar to make it spread evenly upon the cake; three-fourths of a pound will generally be needed. This frosting is thickened by the beating, as well as by the addition of the sugar, so it is necessary for success that the sugar be beaten into the fruit—not simply stirred in.

Orange can be substituted for peaches in their season, with equally good results.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR AUGUST

New Work.....W. C. Mollett
Solutions.....W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in New York city in 1783. He was admitted to the bar in 1807. He passed twenty-three years of his life in Europe, four of them, from 1842 to 1846, as minister to Spain. His remaining years were spent at Sunnyside on the Hudson, where he died in 1859. He was a great writer, and was universally beloved and admired. Not the least of his merits was the absolute purity of his every word and thought. He was genial, sympathetic, loving, and was rewarded by the love and honor of the whole civilized world.

HAWKEYE.

2.—ARITMETICAL PROBLEM.

What will it cost to gild a ball 1½ yards in diameter, at $1.75 a square foot?

MISS LANE.

3.—HOUR-GLASS.

X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X

1.—Reduced; kept within bounds.
2.—An enclosure.
3.—A poem.
4.—A vowel.
5.—A representation.
6.—An estate.
7.—A place of amusement.
Centrals name one of the United States.

W. C. MOLLETT.

4.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in out, but not in in;
My second's in crime, but not in sin;
My third is in tame, but not in wild;
My fourth is in boy, but not in child;
My fifth is in butter, but not in milk;
My sixth is in velvet, but not in silk;
My seventh's in work, but not in play;
My eighth is with us, this very day.

TEDDY.

5.—QUERY.

When and where did postal cards originate?

HENRY.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The purest joy,
Most near to Heaven, far from Earth's alloy,
Is bidding cloud give way to sun and shine;
And 'twill be well.
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me, "She did her best for one of Thine.' "

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of Sept. 22.

1.—Elijah Lovejoy.
2.—Words forming square: Edom, Dodo, odor, Moro.
3.—Oldest son, $2,400; second son, $1,800; youngest son, $1,050. (See Chat.)
4.—Autumn.
5.—The Adjutant, a bird closely allied to the stork, is a native of the warmer parts of India, and is called by the natives, Argala. It is of large size, and has very long legs; in its erect attitude, it is about five feet high; its extended wings measure fourteen or fifteen feet, from tip to tip; its head and neck are nearly bare of feathers; a sausage-like pouch hangs from the under side of the neck; the bill is of enormous size. It is very voracious, swallows a cat or a leg of mutton quite readily, and is of great use in devouring snakes, lizards, and all sorts of offal. The beautiful Marabou feathers are obtained from the under side of the wings of this bird, and of another of very similar species, which inhabits Senegal.
6.—Schiller wrote—
"Every man stamps his own value on himself;
The price we challenge for ourselves is upon us;
Man is made great or little by his will."

Chat.

The solution sent by Henry to his problem answered today is this:

Since 1-5 represents the youngest son's share, 4-5 would be the remainder; 3-7 of 4-5 is 12-35, the second son's share; leaving 16-35 as the oldest son's portion. If 16-35 equals $2,400, 1-35 equals $150, 12-35 equals $1,800, the second son's share; and 7-35 equals $1,050, the third son's share.

The sexes were equally represented this morning in the 'Cademy; Pauline and Mrs. H. Larned, and N. J. Smith and Wm. Eldridge being the "happy pairs."

N. J. Smith takes exception to the solution sent by George Vore to his problem of August 25th, while William criticizes Roland Scott's manner of solving his problem, remarking that "his half bushel of figures is not necessary, even if they were correct."

Mrs. Larned did not "make good" in her lesson this morning, but that is no reason why she will not do so next time.

Pauline, you are a constant joy to the heart of your Schoolmistress.

ACROSS THE TAITSE.

Are Thirty Miles Northeast of Liao Yang.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—General Sakharoff reports that the Japanese are still pouring across the Taitse river at Benshu, thirty miles northeast of Liao Yang. He adds that number of Chinese bandits are with the Japanese on the Liao side of the railroad.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—5:02 p. m.—Important developments on the eastern flank of the Manchurian army are admitted by the war office to be proceeding. The details, however, are withheld for strategic reasons, the authorities departing from silence only to the extent of saying that the Russian cavalry is executing important movements, leaving it to be surmised that it is trying to cut the Japanese line of communications and thus defeat the flank advance. An absolute denial is given to the Shanghai telegram reporting that a general engagement at Mukden has been won by the Japanese. The war office even declares that nothing is known of serious fighting there. It is pointed out that the reports of the Russian retirement from Mukden are disproved by yeserday's telegram from General Sakharoff showing that General Kuropatkin's outposts are as far south as Yental.

Further reconnaisances continue and indicate that the Japanese forces are still crossing the Taitse river at Benzihu, indicating that the center of gravity remains east of the railroad. The Japanese apparently have not yet succeeded in drafting sufficient men thither to drive home their flanking operations. Considerable significance is attached to Sakharoff's report that Chinese bandits are fighting in the Japanese ranks in the Liao river valley. Taken in conjunction with the attempt of bandits to cut the railroad between Mukden and Harbin this reveals the existence of a widespread Japanese organization of bandits west of the railroad.

The news from the front is extremely meagre and many confusing statements are made. It seems questionable whether Field Marshal Oyama is ready to assume the offensive. The army organ is still expressing skepticism of an immediate advance. This paper is inclined to attach great importance to the stories of the widespread prevalence of disease among the Japanese troops.

Da Pass Captured.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.—5:20 p. m.—News has been received here from Mukden to the effect that the Japanese have at last begun the offensive. They have captured Da Pass and are pressing on Gen. Kuropatkin's left flank. The war office is unable to confirm this officially, because Kuropatkin's dispatches are following the emperor, but the Associated Press is informed by the general staff that all indications point to the news being correct.

It is believed the Russians abandoned Da Pass without serious resistance. Several other passes of the Da range eastward of Bentsiaputze (20 miles southeast of Mukden) are also in the hands of the Japanese. Kuropatkin is evidently drawing in his forces to the less mountainous country northwestward where he may decide to give battle. In the meanwhile sharp fighting is regarded as imminent southeast of Mukden, whence the Japanese are expected to deliver their main attack, the flank movement from the west being of secondary importance.

Conscription Law Gazetted.

Tokio, Sept. 29.—10 a. m.—The emergency ordinance amending the army conscription law was gazetted today. It extends the service of the second reservists from five to ten years and abolishes the distinction between the first and second reserve conscripts. Reservists will be retired at the age of 37.

A contemplated increase in the army involves a new scheme of divisional organization, the plan of which has not yet been disclosed.

Prince Mirsky.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.—The war in the Far East has been momentarily thrown in the shade by the universal acclaim with which the Russian press this morning greets the accession of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky to the office of minister of the interior, as marking the inauguration of a liberal regime. All the papers print the minister's speech at the reception yesterday of the officials of the ministry, and by the side of it, by special authorization of minister of the interior, the interview of The Associated Press with the minister at Vilna, September 23. Many of the papers also print the emperor's manifesto of 1903. The editorials all breathe a tone of relief at the passage of the Von Plehve regime, and intense satisfaction at the dawning of brighter days. The interview of The Associated Press with the minister of the interior, is accepted as an amplification of the minister's words to his associates.

Battle May Be Far Distant.

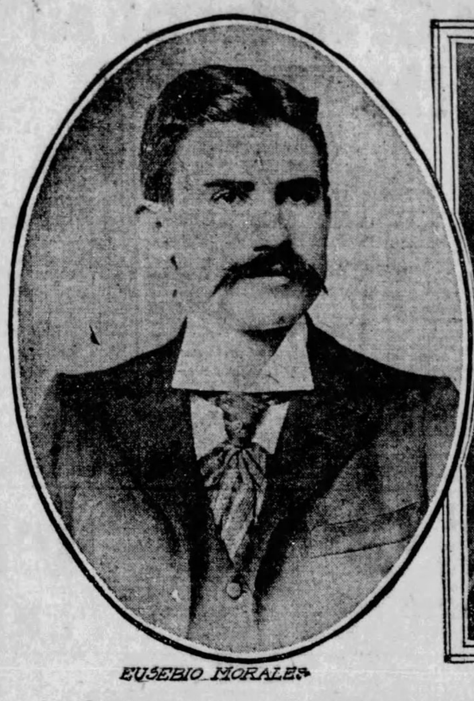
St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.—The war expert of the Novoe Vremya says he believes that a battle at Mukden is possibly days and even weeks distant. He recalls that two months elapsed between Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

The Novoe Vremya continues to urge that General Kuropatkin be appointed commander-in-chief, intimating again that he has been embarrassed heretofore by Viceroy Alexieff.

Gives Japs 200,000 More Men.

Tokio, Sept. 29.—6 p. m.—At the foreign office this evening it was stated that the new conscription regulations will augment the available Japanese fighting force by about 200,000 men.

PANAMA THREATENS TO APPEAL TO THE HAGUE



EUSEBIO MORALES.

JOHN BARRETT.

New York, Oct. 4.—"The United States is great and powerful and Panama is a young and much weaker republic, but does this mean that the Washington administration shall be the judge, jury and the whole court?"

This comment was made by Senor J. D. Obaldia, Panama minister to the United States, in discussing the statement that a movement had been started in Panama to protest to The Hague tribunal against alleged oppressions by the United States government on the Isthmus.

Further than this, Minister Obaldia would only say that he had filed with the state department an exposition of the alleged violations of the treaty by the United States in taking up authority in the canal zone.

Dr. Busebio A. Morales, former minister of state at Panama, and now a member of the fiscal commission of that government, who is in this country as legal adviser to the Panama legation, said he had already advised President Amador to appeal to The Hague tribunal unless some satisfaction was forthcoming from the administration in Washington.

"Speaking for myself alone," said Dr. Morales, "I think this step on the part of Panama is entirely justified. In response to our repeated protests to the Washington government we have never received the slightest promise that the evils we complain of shall be stopped."

Obaldia says he has been unable to get any satisfaction from John Barrett, minister to Panam, or from the state department.

ARE EATING DONKEYS.

Thirty Daily Taken to Supply Troops With Meat.

Che Foo, Oct. 3.—Chinese who left Port Arthur October 1, and who were previously engaged in burying the dead, say the effect of the Russians' shells and machine guns is terrific. The slopes of a high hill were littered with mangled bodies and severed heads and limbs. In one trench the Chinese buried 300 Japanese and 200 Russians.

While it is true that the regular water supply of Port Arthur has been stopped by the Japanese, the fortress has other supplies which can be taken only when the city falls.

The garrison of Port Arthur now has sufficient food, but the supplies of tinned meats are nearly exhausted and the troops are now slaughtering thirty donkeys daily for fresh meat, which is worth $1.20 per pound. Eggs cost 20 cents each.

Vladivostok Is Quiet.

Vladivostok, Oct. 4.—The town is quiet, and many families which fled to the interior earlier in the season, are returning. It is excellent fishing season, but there is a considerable scarcity of salt. Navigation on the Amur will close this week.

GLORY! SHOUTS STOESSEL

Russian General Thanks God for Repulse of the Enemy.

Chefoo, Oct. 3.—2:30 p. m.—An official report from General Stoessel, dated September 28, reached Chefoo today, confirming a previous report of the repulse of the Japanese attack on Port Arthur, which began September 19 and ended September 22. The fighting was of an extremely severe character. The Japanese having retired, General Stoessel issued the following proclamation:

"Glory! Thanks to God! Glory to our heroic garrison! Glory to Illman, Sychaff and Poggorsky—heroes all. Thanks to our valiant volunteers who routed the enemy from the trenches, destroying them. God has permitted us to repulse the enemy. Praise to God."

The volunteers referred to by General Stoessel in the proclamation were made up of regulars called upon to take a high hill which had been captured by the Japanese.

From semi-official sources it is learned that the attack began on the 19th along the whole line and lasted four days, various positions changing hands many times.

The high hill mentioned was a very important position to the Russians. The Japanese attacked repeatedly, day and night, finally occupying the position on the night of September 22, after suffering very severe losses. The attempt to retake this bill being extreme hazardous, General Stoessel refused to order, but called for volunteers. Everybody called upon responded, whereupon a requisite number of men were selected, Lieutenant Porgosky and Captain Sychaff leading them. Soldiers and officers alike carried grenades (explosive shells weighing from two to six pounds which are thrown by hand), and with these they attacked the Japanese temporary fortifications and drove the latter from all of their positions. Several mines were exploded during the general battle, causing severe losses. The Russians calculate that the total Japanese losses for the four days' fighting reached twenty thou-

KUROKI'S LOCATION.

Has Not Appreciably Changed His Position.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 4.—5:47 p. m.—Again today no news of fighting comes from the front, but some relief was manifested at the war office by the receipt of information which definitely locates General Kuroki's army, according to which he has not appreciably changed his position along the line from Bensihu to Bentsiaputze. General Nodzu still occupies the Yentai hills and General Oku is to the west of the railroad. The Russian outposts are as far south as the Shakhe river, fifteen miles from Mukden. Field Marshall Oyama is reported to be with the Fourth army, which at one time was understood to have attained considerable proportions. It now seems to be a small affair, not much over a brigade and apparently is not destined to play an important role. Its mission probably is only to cause a demonstration on the Russian left.

Tokio., Oct. 4.—4 - m.—The following official report has been issued:

"The Manchurian headquarters reports by telegraph that a body of scouts sent by our advance detachment on October 2, consisting of a company of infantry and a troop of cavalry, attacked and routed a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, 60 strong, occupying Paohsingtun, thirteen miles north of Liao Yang and nine miles west of the Mukden road. While further reconnoitering in the vicinity a force of Russian cavalry, 230 strong, attacked the Japanese scouts. After fighting for some time the Japanese retired. The enemy's loss was about 30. We sustained no casualties. The state of affairs at the front of our army remains unchanged."

MASSACRE IS THREATENED

Chinese Society Fixes on October 17 as Fatal Day.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 1.—Twenty-six Canadian missionaries are at present in Hengn, China, where a general massacre of foreigners is said to have been decided upon by a Chinese society, to occur on October 17. Two others, Rev. J. Mowat and Mrs. Mowat, are on their way out. Rev. R. P. McKay, Presbyterian foreign missionary secretary, says that the letters received from Honan recently were very reassuring. The fact that since the Boxer outbreak French and English capitalists have bisected the province with railroads make the conditions more favorable than four years ago when the previous trouble occurred. These railroads would enable the missionaries to get out in two days, whereas three weeks were required by house boats.

SCULPTOR IS VERY ILL

Hopes of Recovery of Bartholdi Have Been Abandoned.

Paris, Oct. 3.—Frederick Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor of the statue of Liberty in New York bay, is critically ill. He has been suffering for months from tuberculosis, which a fortnight ago took a turn for the worse. When a correspondent of the Associated Press called at M. Bartholdi's residence today a member of the household said the sculptor's condition was grave. Hopes of his recovery had practically been abandoned.

Major Osterhaus Dead.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—Major Osterhaus, whose death in a hospital in Southwest Africa from wounds has just been gazetted, was the son of Gen. Peter Osterhaus, who served in the northern army during the civil war in the United States, and who is now living at Bonn. General Osterhaus had two sons. The other son is an officer in the United States navy. The deceased major was born in the United States.

The names of Commander Hugo Osterhaus, commanding the United States cruiser Cincinnati, and Ensign Hugo W. Osterhaus, of the United States torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence, are in the navy lists.

THE BAYAN IS SIGHTED

Vessel of Port Arthur Squadron Reaches Hangchau Bay.

Shanghai, Oct. 3.—A Russian warship supposed to be the armored cruiser Bayan, of the Port Arthur squadron, is reported to have anchored off Gutzlasf Island in Hangchau Bay. Two tugs have proceeded thither to bring her to Shanghai.

600 TRIBESMEN KILLED

A Somali Mullah on the Warpath for Blood and Loot.

Aden, Arabia, Oct. 3.—A Somali Mullah is reported to have attacked and robbed the Ogadi tribe, killing 600 tribesmen and capturing many camels and sheep.

$16,000,000 FOR RAILWAY

Grand Trunk Offers to Purchase Canadian Atlantic.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—It is officially announced that the Grand Trunk railway will pay $16,000,000 for the Canadian Atlantic, and will give a guarantee of the principal and interest of a total mortgage of $16,000,000 four per cent. fifty year gold bonds, of which a portion will be reserved for capital expenditures. Sanction for transfer will have to be secured from the government by the Grand Trunk.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4.—The national convention in session here of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, representing all of the southern states, is a notable gathering. There are several hundred delegates, representing the wealth intelligence and aristocracy of the south. Today was devoted largely to the reception of the visitors and the completion of the program for the regular sessions of the convention, which will continue through the remainder of the week. The Southern society of this city and other organizations have made elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the delegates.

LIBERAL LEADER GONE.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt Died on Saturday.

London, Oct. 1.—Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, "the finest political gladiator of his age," died very suddenly today at Nuneham Park near Oxford, the country seat which he recently inherited from his nephew. Only his wife, a daughter of the late John Lothrop Motley, the historian, and former American minister to Great Britain, was with him. When Sir William went to bed last night he seemed fairly well though he had been suffering from a slight chill. This morning when he was called he replied cheerily, "in a short time."

Later a servant entered the room and found Sir William lying dead on his bed. His son, Lewis Vernon Harcourt, member of parliament for the Rossendale division of Lancashire, was hastily summoned from London.

Among all classes in the United Kingdom, regardless of party, the unexpected news caused a sensation and genuine regret. The somewhat pathetic announcement in March last of his intended retirement had prepared the public for Sir William's eventual disappearance from the active arena of political strife, "but there had been no whisper that his stalwart constitution had been radically impaired by nearly 40 years of fierce parliamentary strife. The evening edition of the Standard, one of the deceased's most bitter opponents, aptly and generously says: "With the late Liberal leader there has passed away one of the last of these Titanic figures bound up with the most brilliant traditions of the house of commons. There are but a few left of these eminent statesmen who received their political training at the hands of Gladstone and Disraeli. The coincidence of his death with the intended withdrawal of the distinguished statesman into well earned repose after a career of hard work and political activity, gives added pathos to the event."

In a similar vein the Pall Mall Gazette, out and out Conservative in its views, pays a tribute to "one of the most striking figures of the political arena," while the Liberal afternoon papers deplore the loss sustained by their party.

M'CORMICK COMING HOME

American Ambassador to Return on Urgent Private Business.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 3.—Ambassador McCormick has been granted leave of absence to go to the United States on urgent private business. He leaves here Thursday and will stop in Berlin to consult the Japanese minister there regarding the repatriation of the Japanese refugees. Mr. McCormick will sail from Cherbourg on the Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland, October 14, and probably will be away from his post for six weeks. The diplomatic situation is quiet, the question of contraband of war having passed the acute stage, and there are no important questions likely to arise. During Mr. McCormick's absence Secretary Spencer Eddy will act as charge d'affairs.

Monument to Late Queen.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 1.—A handsome monument to the memory of the late Queen Victoria was unveiled in Winnipeg today. Lieutenant Governor MacMillan presided over the ceremonies, and the unveiling was performed by Premier Roblin.

IN NEED OF A WARSHIP

rugua yan Authorities Want Protection Against Revolutionists.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 1.—The truce between the Uruguayan authorities and the revolutionists continues, pending the acceptance or refusal of new peace proposals the provisions of which have not been made public. Paraguayan advices give reports of small engagements between the revolutionists there and the government forces, but they are so conflicting as to render the making of an accurate statement impossible. Both sides claim to be masters of the situation, but is believed that the conditions are practically unchanged from those last reported. It is reported from Corrientes that John N. Ruffin, American consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, is acting as agent for President Ezcurra and has telegraphed to Washington direct or through the American representative at Montevideo, for a warship, the object being to assist the government.

TO WRECK BATTLESHIP

Holes Were Drilled in the Hull of the Battleship.

New York, Sept. 29.—In view of probably the largest crowd that ever witnessed a launching in this country the battleship Connecticut slid down the ways and took her maiden plunge in the deep at 11 o'clock this morning. The launching took place at the Brooklyn navy yard, where the vessel is being built. A half-hour before the event the gates of the yard were thrown open and the public swarmed in by the thousands. It was the first launching of a modern battleship in this vicinity and as a consequence the public was exceedingly eager to witness the event.

As the huge hulk slid from the ways into the East River the christening ceremony was performed by Miss Alice Welles, granddaughter of Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, who was secretary of the navy under Presidents Lincoln and John-

MISS ALICE WELLES.

son. Miss Welles broke on the vessel's bow a gold-necked bottle of champagne draped with the national colors.

Washington, Oct. 3.—After delaying some time in the hope that by working in secret, detectives might be able to discover the persons who have been making various attempts to damage the battleship Connecticut in the New York navy yard, the navy department today concluded to publish the latest report in the case from William J. Baxter, the constructor in charge at New York, feeling that publicity now will make toward the protection of the vessel in the future from a repetition of such attempts.

The report is as follows:

"As reported in the naval constructor's letter of April 1, 1904, there were discovered on March 31, in compartment B-87, two rivets in frame 58½, connecting the forward frame angle to the keel plate, whose heads had been chipped off, holes drilled completely through them, and the rivets forced down into the keel block beneath by heavy pressure; one being on the port side and driven about ½-inch into the block, and one on the starboard side and driven about one inch into the block. Attention is invited in the naval constructor's report, above referred to, to the fact that excellent workmanship was displayed in drilling through these rivets, and excellent judgment shown in determining the place to destroy them by cutting out these rivets over the keel block, where there would have been no leakage from the outside of the ship while the compartment was under test pressure.

"On September 14, while the diver was sweeping the underwater portion of the ways on the Connecticut, there was found a bolt about 1⅜ inches in diameter, which was located about mid-width of the starboard underwater way and about half way between the intersection of the ways and projected up about six inches, making an obstruction which would have caused serious injury during the launch and might have entirely prevented it.

"These ways had previously been inspected by the diver, at which time no such bolt was found. Following the discovery of this bolt, the naval constructor, as authorized by the commandant, stationed additional ship keepers during the day, and at night stationed four armed shipkeepers around the ways and made provisions for having lights under and around the Connecticut at all times, and officers of this department were constantly on duty in this connection day and night and made periodical inspections between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and never less than three times each night.

"On Wednesday, the 28th of September, the quarterman ship fitter in charge of the Connecticut, the quarterman riveter and leadman riveter in charge of the testing gang made a thorough and complete inspection of each watertight compartment on the vessel, and after these compartments were inspected the manhole cover was closed down and fastened. The result of these inspections was reported and everything was at that time secure and in good condition.

"After the launch on the 29th, it was found that compartment B-88 (the port after boiler room reserve feed tank) was making water. The pumps were started and the water was kept under control. It was finally decided to permit the compartment to be entirely full, close all airpipes and drain-valves, and let the compartment remain full during the night of the 29th. This was accordingly done and the compartment was inspected after it was full and the inner bottom and sounding frames and longitudinals were seen to be absolutely tight, and no damage resulted to the ship.

"On the morning of Sept. 30 the pump was started, the compartment was pumped down and the quarterman riveter went into the compartment when the water was about five inches of the bottom and discovered that a three-quarter inch hole had been drilled through the outside shell plate between frames 61 and 62 outboard of the third watertight longitudinal and about three inches from the edge of the shell lap. The location chosen for drilling this hole was over the packing on the sliding ways, where it would have been impossible to detect its presence from the outside. The location of the hole for working purposes being absolutely useless, indicates that it was done maliciously. An examination of the compartment and hole by Assistant Naval Constructor Robinson of this department indicates that the hole was drilled from the inside. This hole has been safely plugged and the manhole cover fastened and can safely remain in this condition till such time as the vessel is put in dock.

"The official records of this department show that compartment B-88 was tested on the 24th with a water pressure of 27 feet 4½ inches and was absolutely tight. This was done in the presence of an officer of this department. The outside plating in wake of the entire cradle was also carefully inspected before the cradle was built in place and was then in perfect condition.

"In view of these malicious acts, which involved danger to the ship and possible loss of life of the men employed thereon, it is respectfully recommended that the ship be brightly illuminated both day and night, that special watchmen of mechanical ability be employed and that all employes on the ship be informed of these malicious acts in order that each one of them may feel that it is his duty to guard against their recurrence."

In forwarding this report to the department, Admiral Rodgers, commandant of the yard, says:

"The recommendations of the naval constructor in the matter have been approved and are being carried out. Further precautions are being taken to guard the ship at night and she is cleared of all workmen during the noon hour. A liberal number of special watchmen should be kept on watch with this ship constantly."

Admiral Capps, chief of the bureau of construction, in indorsing the report, says:

"The accompanying statement details briefly the salient facts connected with the various attempts to damage the United States battleship Connecticut and the precautions taken by the commandant and the naval constructor have attracted the attention of the New York navy yard, remained unsolved today. A rigid investigation has been started. So grave was the affair considered that the last act of Rear Admiral Rodgers, commander of the yard, before he retired from active service today, to be succeeded by Rear Admiral Coghlan, was the issuance of the following circular letter, which he had posted up throughout the yard:

"Three malicious attempts have been made to injure the battleship Connecticut, even to the extent of involving the safety of the ship and those concerned, on the occasion of the launching on the 29th of September, 1904.

"The commandant appreciates the good work performed up to date by the employes on the Connecticut, and which bids fair to establish a new record for navy yard work, and feels assured that it is unnecessary to invite the co-operation of all concerned in preventing a recurrence of these cowardly and treasonable acts.

"This notice is simply for the information of all patriotic American citizens who are employed by the government in this navy yard."

WAR VESSELS

Built in America for the Russian Government.

New York, Sept. 29.—America may rehabilitate the navies of Russia and Japan. Charles M. Schwab is reported to have a contract to build a good-sized navy for the islanders, and Lewis Nixon is already at work on a fleet of torpedo boats believed to be for Russia. In Wall street it is said that when Mr. Schwab started for San Francisco ten days ago he had in his pocket the terms of a contract with the Japanese government for the construction of fourteen battleships and cruisers. Only two men besides Mr. Schwab and the agents of the Japanese government know the details of the contract. These men are John W. Gates and Oliver Wren.

The ostensible purpose of Schwab's trip West was to attend the receiver's sale of the Union Iron Works and to complete arrangements for the reorganization of the shipbuilding syndicate. Yesterday's rumor gave significance to his remark that his visit to San Francisco had reference also to a "business matter of vast importance."

Several close conferences between Mr. Schwab and agents of the Japanese government now in this city were followed by the summons of Dr. Marshall Ward, the steel magnate's brother-in-law, from Pittsburg a week before Mr. Schwab started for the West. When Schwab left Dr. Ward hurried back to Pittsburg and thence to Bethlehem, the home of the great steel works of which Mr. Schwab is the head.

Lewis Nixon, former president of the United States Shipbuilding company, has secured one of the largest government contracts on record. On his return from Europe two weeks ago he carried a contract calling for thirteen new torpedo boats.

From the day of his return his shipyards at Perth Amboy have been busy day and night. Already the skeletons of ten torpedo boats, each 100 feet long, have taken shape. A novel feature in the construction of these boats is that they will be propelled by standard gas engines.

Mr. Nixon declined to affirm or deny that he was building the torpedo boats for use by Russia.

"The work I am doing at Perth Amboy," he said, "is for private account, and I am not authorized to give the names of the owners or particulars as to the vessels. I can say, however, that the boats will be novel in design. Much has been made of the secrecy with which my operations are conducted. It is true that no one except the yard men is admitted to the yards, but this is nothing more than the ordinary precaution taken in every shipbuilding yard."

Paris, Oct. 4.—Two world's records for motor cycles were created at the Dourdan meeting yesterday, namely: Standing start, one mile, 57 4-5 seconds; flying start, one kilometre, 29 1-5 seconds.

MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED

New Commandant Issues Circular Order in Battleship Case.

New York, Oct. 3.—The mystery of the three attempts to wreck the battleship Connecticut, now in process of comple-

RHEUMATISM

We have cured 100,000 sufferers and we believe

WE CAN CURE YOU

(Names from your locality upon request.)

We therefore guarantee to send first treatment *Free* on approval. If it helps you, pay us; otherwise keep your money. We take all risk, trusting simply to your honesty to pay if helped.

Money Refunded

Read this guarantee. It must convince you of our great confidence in Magic Foot Drafts; also that we want no money we cannot honestly earn.

Refer to any Bank in Jackson, Mich.

GUARANTEE

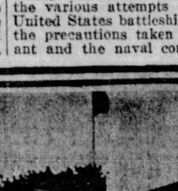
The Magic Foot Draft Co., Jackson, Mich., U. S. A.

Hereby positively agrees that **Magic Foot Drafts** *applied and worn in accordance with our simple instructions and directions, plainly printed on each pair, will cure* **any case of Rheumatism,** *and in the event of the failure to effect a* **cure, AGREES TO REFUND** *the entire amount paid immediately upon your statement that benefit has not been received.*

The Magic Foot Draft Co., Jackson, Mich., U. S. A.

This should convince you that we refuse to take the slightest advantage of you in any way, because we send the first treatment without a cent of deposit. We ask no money unless we help you, and after continuing the treatment if we **DO NOT cure you we refund every dollar at once.** Can any fair minded person ask for more?

Every Sufferer of Rheumatism deserves the greatest sympathy and every help possible, and it is our earnest belief that we can cure nine out of ten cases. Those whom we cannot help we will not rob; we therefore make you the above guarantee which is backed by all of the banks in the city.



Your Foot drafts are a wonderful remedy. They cured me of my rheumatism. I feel no effects from the disease any more. I thought all these advertisements were no good, but my wife induced me to try your Drafts and I am so glad I did. I wish all my friends who suffer from rheumatism would just try the Foot Drafts.

G. W. HURSH, Chadwick, Mo.

Write us to-day and we will send you first treatment and a handsome booklet in colors which will tell you all about rheumatism. **Remember, you do not pay one cent unless we cure you** and then we trust to your honesty to judge whether we deserve the money or not.

The Magic Foot Draft Co.

1013 Foot Draft Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

PHOTO. BY S.R. HONEY.

THE CONNECTICUT GLIDING DOWN THE WAYS

1,800,000 People

Have Asked Us to Buy Them a 50c. Bottle of Liquozone.

We offer to buy the first bottle of Liquozone, and give it free to each sick one who asks it. And we have spent over one million dollars to announde and fulfill this offer. Our object has been to let Liquozone itself show what it can do. A test is better than testimonials, better than argument. In one year, 1,800,000 people have accepted this offer. They have told others what Liquozone does, and the others told others. The result is that millions now use it. It is more widely employed than any medicine ever was—more widely prescribed by the better physicians. And your own neighbors—wherever you are—can tell you of people whom Liquozone has cured.

Not Medicine.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid $100,000 for the American rights.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma
Abscess—Anæmia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dandruff—Dropsy
Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fevers—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Stomach Troubles
Tubercle Throat Trou
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicocele
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free, I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

W 309 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

Your New Stove

Don't buy a stove or heater until you have seen our new 48-page Stove Catalogue—a fine book with large, clear illustrations, detailed, reliable descriptions of the lowest prices obtainable anywhere for honestly built stoves, ranges and heaters.

Our Windsor and Lakeside stoves are the products of our own factories and represent the best types of stove construction.

Write at once for our stove catalogue. Send also address of any neighbor who you think will like to receive our money saving stove proposition. They will welcome the attractive catalogue we intend to send them. Our stove catalogue is entirely free. Merely send a postal. Cold weather is coming; better write at once.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts.

Chicago

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A ROARING FARCE.

That Letter Was Not Roosevelt's, Nor a Forgery.

Washington, Sept. 29.—What at first looked like an important political forgery ends in a roaring farce. A campaign sensation disappears in a broad smile. The letter which President Roosevelt was alleged to have written to President Donnelly of the Meat Cutters' union on the Chicago strike was not a forgery, neither was it written by President Roosevelt. It first appeared as an editorial article in the New York Evening Post August 1, and was reprinted in the weekly edition of that paper, the Nation, August 4. As the Post and Nation printed the letter it was prefaced with this paragraph: "The following letter is one which President Roosevelt might have written with advantage to himself and his country." In other words, the editor chose this method to work off a little sarcasm at the expense of President Roosevelt, giving him sly digs on his part in settling the anthracite strike and on his alleged disregard of law and of the Constitution.

No one could have been misled into believing President Roosevelt wrote the letter had not the Wisconsin Toiler copied it without the explanatory preface. The Miners' Magazine of Denver, organ of the Western Federation of Miners, innocently reprinted the letter from the Toiler, and in due course it came to the attention of the President. Mr. Roosevelt promptly denounced it as a forgery, telegraphed Mr. Donnelly to ask if he claimed ever to have received such a letter, and, if he had, requesting him to place it in the hands of the United States district attorney for investigation and, if possible, discovery and punishment of the guilty wretch.

When President Rosevelt was informed last evening that the "forger" had been found and that he was none other than the editor of the New York Evening Post, the President laughed heartily. He thought it by long odds the best joke of the campaign. And what made it all the more funny was that it should come from that solemn organ of the independents and anti-imperialists.

Of course Mr. Donnelly declared he never received such a letter. The editor of the Wisconsin Toiler claims he was imposed upon by some one who handed him the reprint without the explanatory paragraph. The editor of the Evening Post today explains:

"We had no thought, of course, of being able to make even a presentable imitation of the President's literary style, and as the article was at the time commented upon and reproduced somewhat extensively in the press we never dreamed of its ever coming to figure as a 'campaign forgery.'"

RODGERS OUT OF NAVY

Rear Admiral Retires on Account of Age Limit.

New York, Oct. 3.—Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan hoisted his pennant at the Brooklyn navy yard today and took command in succession to Rear Admiral Rodgers, who goes on the retired list by operation of the age limit. The usual formalities attended the transfer of the command, including a salute of cannon and a muster of the marines.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, who was placed on the retired list today for age, donned the naval blue when but a very young man, in fact, a boy, for he was only fifteen when he went to Annapolis. He graduated in 1861, just in time to witness and be a partaker in some of the most stirring events of the Civil war. He was assigned to the West Gulf squadron and was present at the bombardment of Port Hudson and at other notable engagements. As a result of his meritorious service at the battle of Mobile Bay he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant commander. After the close of the war Rodgers spent a year on the European station. Later he commanded the old warship Michigan on the Great Lakes and the next decade saw him in service first in the South American squadron and later in other parts of the world. On his promotion to rear admiral he went out to Manila to command the American fleet there and when he returned it was to take command of the Brooklyn navy yard.

ALICE REFUSED HIM.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Next to the honor of being accepted by the President's daughter as her fiance is that of being refused by her.

At least this is the philosophic view which Nicholas Longworth takes of the situation. Of course, it is only given to a limited number of young men in the country to stand close enough to the daughter of a President of the United States to even discuss this matter of companionship for life, and this in itself is an honor, even to a member of congress, writes the Commerical correspondent from this city.

That "Nick" Longworth has long been a frank and ardent admirer of Miss Alice Roosevelt has been well known by those even outside the charmed circle in which the fair daughter of her father moves. The Hon. Nicholas, though he has seen the sun rise and set a few more hundred times than the gay little Countess Cassini and the more guileless daughter of the President, is one of the favorites in their set.

Instead of there being any truth in the story of the engagement of the distinguished congressman and Miss Roosevelt, the real facts are that he only recently passed the Rubicon by proposing, and, while he was not drowned and washed away, he was thrown overboard.

Miss Roosevelt refused him.

He is all right in Washington and Manchester, and, in fact, in St. Louis, at the fair, he made himself most useful after accepting there unexpectedly during her memorable visit, but as a life partner, to have a say as to her goings and comings, that was different.

The recent rumor of the engagement did not surprise many people. It has been a matter of gossip for many months.

His attentions to Miss Roosevelt have been conspicuous ever since they met about two years ago. His presence at every function in which she is a guest is a foregone conclusion. His dignified wooing has been pursued through all kinds of discouragement from the object of his attractions and from her friends, and it is known that she really prefers another, and that a foreigner.

Nevertheless, his attentions were usually accepted, and she has kept him on the ragged edge of uncertainty as to "where he is at" until he made bold during her fall visit on the north shore, where his mother has a cottage, and asked her to confine herself to his attentions through the rest of her natural life.

She has not given the slightest indication that she is ready to give up her social sway as the head of the young set in national society, and if she has any preference it is believed to be for a Frenchman, and not an American.

Miss Roosevelt has led the young members of official society through two gay seasons and come out singularly free from engagement gossip.

This is largely because she is a girl of many friends of an equal footing, and has shown little partiality in her choice of teen friends.

Her immediate circle is indeed a small one, and is composed of Mr. Longwo th, the bacheler members of the French and British embassies, the Hon. Butler Ames, representative in congress from Boston; the Countess Cassini, the Misses Warder, Miss Mathilde Townsend and one or two others.

$100,000.00

CASH PRIZES

TO BE GIVEN AWAY. ONE MORE MONTH TO PARTICIPATE. OUR OFFER CLOSES NOVEMBER 1st, 1904. YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON A POSTAL CARD WILL BRING YOU FULL AND COMPLETE INFORMATION. WRITE TODAY.

NATIONAL CONTEST CO.
Colorado Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

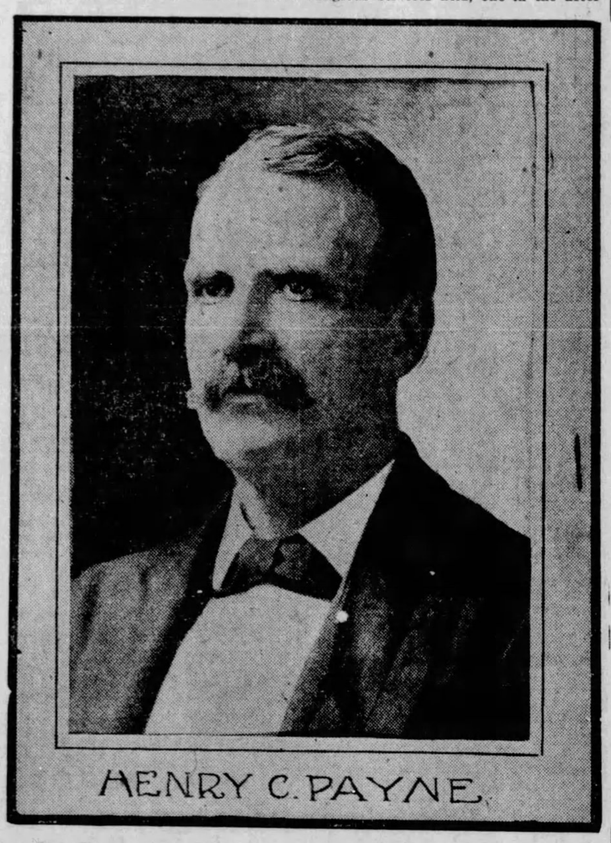
GENERAL PAYNE DYING.

Life Is Being Sustained by Artificial Means.

Washington, Oct. 3.—At 1:45 o'clock this afternoon, one of the physicians in attendance upon Postmaster General Payne made the following statement to a representative of The Associated Press:

"Postmaster General Payne is rapidly losing ground. He is sustained now only by artificial life. He is distinctly worse than at any time during his illness, and the end is not far off."

Postmaster General Payne suffered a serious relapse during the early morning hours, rendering his condition extremely critical, but he rallied before



HENRY C. PAYNE.

noon, so that the doctors were able to put out a more favorable bulletin. The condition resulting from the early morning sinking spell was in sharp contrast to the patient's condition last evening, and in the fore port of the night, when considerable improvement was announced. For a time this morning life was sustained only by a resort to the most heroic treatment. It has been characteristic of Mr. Payne's illness that sinking spells have occurred in the early hours of the day, but thus far he has shown remarkable rallying power.

In the course of the night Mr. Payne asked the attending physician about Wisconsin matters, indicating that he still has a grasp on public affairs.

Washington, Oct. 4.—3 p. m.—The family of Mr. Payne has just been summoned to the bedside.

THE GOVERNOR TOO PERT

Bates Annoys the State Department in Guerney Matter.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The soreness produced by the Guerney case is spreading in spite of heroic efforts to check its growth and prevent further publicity being given to the incident.

Gov. Bates is the cause of the latest display of annoyance on the part of the state department officials. They consider that he violated all of the proprieties in the case by giving out his letter to the department and the apology of Justice Phelps and that the general tone of his letter and his suggestion that the incident be called to the attention of the British ambassador showed impertinence. As the affair involves a diplomatic question, and the friendly relations between two nations, the state department officials believe that they should be permitted to handle it without any outside interference and make public as much or as little about their action as they see fit.

This was made plain several days ago by an intimation, through the newspapers, that the officials believed that the case was entirely within their jurisdiction, that they were fully capable of taking care of it and that no suggestions were needed from Gov. Bates or anyone else. Consequently the men who direct American diplomacy were deeply chagrined when they found that Gov. Bates had made all of his correspondence with the state department public.

Gov. Bates' action also is resented by the British ambassador and if he were inclined to act ugly he could get even with the Massachusetts officials by refusing to accept apologies as full reparation and insisting on the punishment of Justice Phelps and the officer who arrested Mr. Guerney. Under the law there would be nothing for the government to do but prosecute the officials if the ambassador demanded it, but it is not expected that he will go that far.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

Boston, Sept. 29.—Governor John L. Bates last night sent to Secretary of State Hay an apology on behalf of the state for the arrest and fining in Lee Monday of Hugh Gurney, third secretary of the British embassy. Judge Henry C. Phelps, who passed sentence on Gurney for overspeeding an automobile and for contempt of court, wrote a letter of apology to Gurney and will remit the fine of $50. Governor Bates' apology will be laid before the British ambassador, who now is in Lenox, as is Gerney.

With his letter to Secretary Hay Governor Bates sent another, which, while it does not demand the recall of Gurney, plainly intimate that the recall of a diplomat who has been guilty of violating the laws of the municipality where he was staying and then claiming exemption from punishment under the laws of nations will be desirable.

The governor cut short his western trip to come home and take charge of the incident. He had a conference yesterday with Judge Phelps, and while he made it clear to the judge that he had violated the laws of nations in fining Gurney, it is said the governor was not severe in his criticism as he might have been, and friends of Phelps say there is no danger of his being removed from his judgeship.

Overspeeding of automobiles by members of Lenox summer colony has been a constant annoyance for months, and sentiment among the Berkshires is all with Judge Phelps.

Parcels Post With Norway

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—The parcels post convention recently concluded between the United States and Norway went into effect today. The convention is similar to that between the United States and Germany, the maximum weight of packages allowed being four pounds six ounces and the maximum value $50.

PEACE CONGRESS.

Great Gathering of International Significance.

Boston, Oct. 3.—Advocates of the adoption of principles of peace throughout the world assembled in Boston from many quarters of the globe today to take part in the proceedings of the thirteenth international peace congress, opened formally today in this city. For several months plans have been in progress to make the congress more notable, if possible, than any that has been held in the past. There are many prominent delegates here from abroad and a number of them were present yesterday at the two religious services held, one in the afternoon in Tremont Temple, and the other in Symphony hall in the evening, as preludes to the formal meetings of the congress. Particularly these foreign delegates will participate in the mass meetings to be held in the evenings of this week, when opportunity for a free and extended expression of opinion will be given to all.

Deliberative sessions of the accredited delegates to the congress have been arranged for the forenoons this week. Prominent among the evening meetings will be that of Tuesday, when addresses will be made by Gustave Hubbard, member of the French chamber of deputies, and Oscar S. Strauss, another member of The Hague conference, and that of Wednesday, when Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will preside at a workingmen's mass meeting, held in the interest of the peace movement.

Among the subjects to come up for action at the deliberative proceedings is that of adopting some effective method of urging the powers of the world to use every good office at their command to bring about the end of the Russo-Japanese war. The American Peace society, of which Robert T. Paine, Sr., of Boston, is president, is largely represented. A public meeting was arranged for 2 o'clock this afternoon in Tremont Temple, when Secretary of State John Hay extended the welcome of the national government to the delegates.

Governor Bates, who was to have given the welcome of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, was unavoidably absent on account of the funeral of Senator Hoar at Worcester.

THE LENA'S CREW.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The state department is liable to find itself again facing an embarrassing situation growing out of the detention of the Russian cruiser Lena at San Francisco. When the Lena had been safely placed in a dry dock and her new crew paroled with the explicit agreement that they must not leave the United States, it was believed the incident could be looked upon as closed. But recently the officers of the ship have shown a disposition to violate the conditions of the parole and return to Russia to participate again in the fight against Japan.

This would be such a palpable violation of international law, and such a bad breach of faith with Japan that the American authorities could not condone it even if a refusal meant a breaking of diplomatic and friendly relations with the government of the Czar.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador in the United States, has been commissioned by the state department of his country to conduct the negotiations with Secretary Hay. The count is expected in Washington during the week.

CHARGES AGAINST GOODNOW

Washington, Sept. 29.—Acting Secretary of State Loomis has cabled Consul General John Goodnow, at Shanghai, permission to return immediately to the United States to answer charges preferred against him of maladministration of affairs in his office. All the papers in the case are in the hands of Mr. Peirce, the third assistant secretary of state, who has just begun the preparation of a report to the President on the subject.

The effect of the decision to allow Mr. Goodnow to be heard personally will be to postpone final action in his case until near the end of the year. Meanwhile Mr. Peirce will devote himself to the preparation to that part of the report dealing generally with the subject of needed reforms in the American consulates in the Orient, for it is clear to the assistant secretary, from his personal observations of conditions there last summer that the whole consular system requires most radical changes. To inaugurate these will require congressional action and the President's approval.

THE POSTAL CASES.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—The appeal in the case of Machen, Lorenz and Groff, charged with defrauding the government while in the postal service may be reached for argument in the United States court of appeals here on Friday of next week. The case is attracting the greatest attention here. The administration officials are exceedingly anxious that the remaining postoffice cases in which indictments have been reported by the grand jury shall be tried as early as possible. The indications are, however, that none of them will be called up in court until the opinion of the court of appeals in the Machen-Lorenz-Groff case is handed down, for the reason that the law in that issue, to be settled by the appellate court, will govern, to a large extent, in the untried postoffice cases.

OHIO IN COMMISSION.

Captain Logan Is in Command of Vessel.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 4.—The battleship Ohio went into commission today under command of Captain L. C. Logan, with the following full list of officers: Lieutenant Commander, W. W. Buchanan; Lieutenant Commander, John McDonald; Lieutenants, Josiah H. McKean, C. M. Stone, E. T. Pollack, Arthur MacArthur, Goodham L. Jones and C. S. Kempff; Ensigns, W. Sitten and Blackburn; Midshipmen, Metcalf and Robinson; M. A. Anderson, engineer; paymaster, Jonathan Brooks; Dr. J. C. Braisted, Captain J. T. Booth; O. M. C. Y., Lieutenant Owens, U. S. M. C.

Lieutenant MacArthur is a son of General MacArthur and a son-in-law of Rear Admiral McCalla. Lieutenant Kempff is a son of Rear Admiral Kempff.

The ship's complement will be 700 men.

At a banquet in the St. Francis Hotel last night, given by the Ohio Society of California, Captain Logan received from Miss Helen Deshler, of Columbus, Ohio, a beautiful loving cup which will be placed on the Ohio.

Miss Deshler christened the ship when it was launched. The fair donor of the cup was not able to present the cup in person, but she sent a letter to Captain Logan.

The cup has been on exhibition, and has attracted much attention because of the remarkable silver work.

On one side of the cup is engraved this information:

"Launched May 18, 1901, in the presence of William McKinley, President of the United States, and George K. Nash, Governor of Ohio."

United States Senator Fairbanks, the Republican nominee for Vice President of the United States, was the guest of honor. The dinner was held in the great banquet hall of the hotel and the arrangements of the tables were lavish and beautiful.

The Ohio Society took occasion to present a stand of colors to Capt. C. J. Logan for the battleship Ohio, and the $10,000 silver service given by the state which is honored with the name of the vessel was presented to the officers of the new leviathan of the navy.

CORBIN CORRECTS STORY

Never Said That Officers Should Not Marry at Less Than $2,400.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 3.—Gen. H. C. Corbin, who was here today on his way to the Philippines to succeed General Wade, in command of the Philippine division of the army, denied having said that army officers should not marry unless they had a salary of $2,400. He declared that he had been misquoted. He produced a copy of his original statement, calling attention to its recommendations and saying that it had been misunderstood. General Corbin was accompanied by his wife and aid, Colonel Webb C. Hayes.

THE ATTITUDE OF BRYAN

Says He's for Things He Stood for When a Candidate.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 4.—Wm. J. Bryan yesterday began a week's campaign in Nebraska, speaking during the day at Gretna and at night at South Omaha.

In regard to national questions, Mr. Bryan last night said:

"I need not tell you that I was delighted with the nomination at St. Louis. I opposed the nomination of Parker because he did not stand for what we had been fighting for in Nebraska for eight years. I stand today for every doctrine I have advocated. I have not recanted and have not withdrawn from where I stood. I have not changed my position. I believed these things when I stood before you as a candidate, and I believe them today.

"We got a good platform. The platform at St. Louis is bad only where it omits to state the party's position on two questions, on the money question and the income tax."

Mr. Bryan gave reasons for not leaving the Democratic party, saying that he thought he could bring about the reforms he advocated better by remaining in the party. He said he agreed with the Populists on many questions, and with the Socialists on others, such as municipal ownership of public utilities, state ownership of railways and postal savings banks.

THE X-RAY KILLED DALY

Cancerous Growth Was Brought on by Continuous Experiments.

Orange, N. J., Oct. 4.—Clarence M. Daly is dead at his home in East Orange from the effects of a cancerous growth resulting from long continued persistence in experimenting with X-ray apparatus in the experimenting department of the Edison laboratory at West Orange. For sixteen years Mr. Dally was employed in the Edison works, where for a number of years continuous exposure to the mysterious power of the rays induced the cancerous growth on his hands, which finally caused his death, after intense suffering and the amputation of both his arms. He continued his work until four years ago, when he accepted a position with a lamp concern in Chicago. There the growth became so painful that he was compelled to return home for treatment.

NEW MINISTER IS ACTIVE

Prince Sviatopolk Mirsky Makes His Word Good.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 4.—Prince Sviatopolk Mirsky, the new minister of the interior, has already begun energetically the work of putting his published utterances into effect. Assistant managers of the department who opposed the Seemstvos have been transferred to the inactivity of the council of the empire, and half a dozen of the late Minister Plehve's other lieutenants have already been displaced. M. Bunakoff and Dr. Mortinoff, two members of the committee on rural industry of the province of Voronetz, who were exiled into Siberia by Minister Plehve for having expressed liberal views, have been allowed to return to their homes. Prince Sviatopolk Mirsky has also issued an order permitting the Woschol (Sunrise) a Jewish organ here, which Minister Plehve suppressed last spring, to resume publication.

SUBWAY MAKES A RECORD

Train Runs Six Miles in Ten Minutes and Forty-five Seconds.

New York, Oct. 4.—A record run was made by a train in the new subway yesterday on a special trip from the city hall to Ninety-sixth street. The distance is nearly six miles, and it was just 10 minutes and 45 seconds from the time of the start down town until the train pulled into the Ninety-sixth street station. While the subway has not yet been opened to the public, trains are run through it daily to give the crews practice. The best previous time for the distance was 14 minutes. In the record trip the officials of the road had as guests about 150 New York newspapermen.

Lady Curzon Not So Well.

Walmer Castle, Oct. 4.—10:38 a. m.—The morning bulletin announcing Lady Curzon's condition says:

"Her ladyship has passed a disturbed night and is not quite so well today in consequence."

FAMILIES ARE HOMELESS

Damage to Municipalities and Railroads Will Reach Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

Las Vegas, N. M., Oct. 3.—Half of Watrous has been destroyed by a flood and at least twelve persons have been drowned, including three children of J. H. Stevens, Felix Villareal, his wife, two sisters and a couple of children, and O. F. Porter. J. N. Stevens and his wife escaped. They are in a critical condition.

Many persons were rescued from trees and housetops. The greatest damage was around the junction of Mora and Sapelloire creeks. A rock crusher, an iron bridge and much track at Watrous were washed away. The Gallinas river formed a new channel at Las Vegas. In the Gallinas canon the dams of the Agua Pura company broke, bringing a terrific flood on the city. The Montezuma Hot Springs track went out in many places. Half a dozen bridges were destroyed and the Montezuma bath houses were partly destroyed. For two blocks in Bridge street every business house was flooded. Gallinas park is under water and the trolley line cannot be repaired for two weeks.

One hundred thousand dollars will not cover the loss to the town and the railroad loss is equally great.

Along the Rio Grande.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 3.—Reports from the Rio Grande valley above and below Albuquerque show that Valence and Los Lentes were washed away, and several hundred families are homeless. The river swung to the east, cut a new channel and poured a torrent through the two towns. No lives were lost.

In Barela, a suburb of Albuquerque, fifty houses were destroyed. The damage at Los Gordales and Alameda, north of Albuquerque, will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

Passenger trains are handicapped, but arrangements have been made to transfer and detour passengers.

MANY PERSONS INJURED

Floor Collapses During Laying of a Cornerstone.

Adams, Mass., Oct. 3.—While Right Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, Roman Catholic bishop of Springfield, was laying the corner stone of St. Stanislaus Polish church here yesterday afternoon, a floor collapsed, precipitating 150 persons into the basement.

Thirty-seven persons were so injured as to require medical treatment. Of this number of the injuries 16 are serious, and in one case may prove fatal.

Some 7,000 persons attended the ceremony and about 200 were seated or standing on the floor which covered the newly-made basement. Just as the bishop was about to lay the stone a section of the flooring, about forty feet square, collapsed, dropping 12 feet, and carrying with it the bishop, the clergy and about 140 others. In the confusion that followed many were tramped upon and suffocated.

Bishop Beaven was caught in the crush, but was able to save himself serious injury. He was bruised about the body and had his hands scratched.

The accident was caused by the breaking of a heavy wooden girder which had been spliced. The ceremony of laying the corner stone was indefinitely postponed.

NEW YORK AT THE FAIR

People of Metropolis Celebrate at the Big Exposition.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—A large number of New Yorkers were present today at the celebration of New York City Day at the world's fair. The formal exercises of the day were held in the New York building on Model street. Addresses were made by President Francis for the exposition, Mayor Wells for the city of St. Louis, and President Fornes, of the New York city board of aldermen.

A reception followed these exercises at which were present all the foreign and state commissioners, together with the officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the city of St. Louis, and Archbishop Glennon. The concluding function of the day was given by the New York commission.

YOUNG HOAR NOMINATED

Late Senator's Son Named for Congress by Acclamation.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3.—The Republican convention for the Third congressional district today nominated Rockwood Hoar, son of the late Senator Hoar, by acclamation for representative.

Calvin D. Paige, of South Bridge, was nominated presidential elector. Just before the dissolution of the convention the delegates stood with bowed heads for a moment, out of respect to Senator Hoar.

CORN LOOKS BETTER.

Weather This Week Has Been Favorable for Maturity.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The temperature conditions during the week ending October 3, 1904, have been generally favorable for maturing and harvesting late crops, although excessively warm in portions of Kansas and the southern states. Heavy to killing frosts, causing some damage, were reported from Wisconsin. There was practically no precipitation over the lower Missouri valley and southern states, but copious rains fell in New England, New York, Michigan, the Red River of the North valley, portions of the lower Missouri valley and southern plateau region, delaying work and injuring crops in some of these districts. Drought continues in the upper Ohio valley and moisture is needed generally in the middle and south Atlantic states and portions of Oklahoma and South Dakota. The weather conditions were favorable in the Pacific coast states, but more rain would be beneficial in Oregon.

Corn has experienced another week of favorable conditions, but frost was injurious in Wisconsin, much was blown down and damaged in Illinois, and dry weather is needed in Iowa to prepare the crop for cribbing. Corn is practically safe in Nebraska; less than 5 per cent is in danger from frost in Michigan and eastern Kansas, 10 per cent in Ohio, central Indiana, Iowa and South Dakota, 20 per cent in northern and central Illinois and Missouri. Cutting is progressing rapidly in all sections, being practically completed in portions of southern Missouri and nearing completion in Kansas.

While thrashing of spring wheat was again delayed by rains in Minnesota during the early part of the week, this work was resumed later and is now generally well advanced in that state and is progressing rapidly in the Dakotas.

High winds caused considerable damage to apples in New England, the northern portion of the middle Atlantic states, Ohio and Michigan, and a poor crop is generally indicated in the states of the central valleys. A good crop, however, is being picked in New England and apples are better than anticipated in Pennsylvania and unusually good in Iowa.

Complaints of rot in potatoes continue from New England, portions of the middle Atlantic states, Illinois and Minnesota, but notwithstanding these adverse conditions, a good crop, both as to size and quality, is being gathered in a majority of the potato producing states.

While the soil was too dry fall plowing in portions of Virginia and the upper Ohio valley, the south Atlantic and east gulf state, and Arkansas, this work as well as seeding was favorably advanced in other sections, and the early sown grain is germinating nicely and coming up to good stands in the central valleys and lake regions.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Oct. 1.—Bradstreet's today says:

The word "improvement" summarizes briefly the course of trade and general industry this week. Although the movements, as for a time past, were along conservative lines, the undertone is rather more optimistic than at any previous time this season. Reasons for this are found in the continuance of propitious weather conditions, a tendency to enlarge final estimates of grain crop yields, more activity in pig iron and better collections based upon enlarged crop movement. Confirmation of these reports is found in indicated increases in bank clearings, both in New York and outside thereof, as compared with September a year ago and in continued gains aggregating 5 per cent in gross railway earnings for 1903. Money is, on the whole, firmer, reflecting belated crop movement necessities. A striking absence of political agitation as affecting trade is noted and the feeling generally is that the year will close better than it began.

Notable features are the improvement in jobbing trade at nearly all western points in dry goods, shoes, groceries, millinery, hardware, paints and drugs. Reports of better collections are very general. Warmer weather tends to retard retail trade somewhat, but on the other hand helps crops to mature better than was at one time hoped. Southern trade feels the effect of the rapid movement of cotton to market in better jobbing demand and easier collections. Pacific coast trade shows some expansion, though heavy rains in California have been damaging to grapes, raisins and vegetables. A heavy demand for wheat for shipment to the east helps business, but burdens railroads to handle it. Water transportation to the eastern seaboard is being considered. Eastern trade shows a fairly good tone on rather better industrial outlook and the reports of better trade coming from the west and south.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending September 29 number 179, against 203 last week, 153 in the like week in 1903, 164 in 1902, 175 in 1901 and 177 in 1900. In Canada failures for the week number 21, as against 27 last week and 10 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Oct. 4.—Close.—Wheat values today closed irregular. The market was largely under the influence of the big increase in available supplies and the bearish tone of the weekly report of the government on wheat crop conditions.

The trading today was on a narrow scale. Buying was scattered, some milling and some speculative being indicated.

Foreign cables were bearish. The news of the large increase of the Russian stocks was a bearish factor.

Initial prices in wheat this morning were higher, ¼c gain being indicated in all lines.

The undertone was heavy. Light offerings gave the market its early strength, and it was characterized by an almost complete absence of the demand either by the cash or speculative element. Some little realizing occuring later, caused the cash to ease off ¼c and ½c in the December and May.

Outside markets were dull, while the milling demand was slow and scattered. Shcrts were regarded as well cleared of the markets, while the longs were much in evidence.

Receipts were heavy in the northwest. Locally the movement was fair. Cables were weaker.

Primary wheat receipts today were 1,390,000 bushels, against 1,254,000 last week, and 1,537,000 last year. Shipments were 1,011,000 bushels, against 599,000 and 734,000.

Corn started out firm with ¼c gain indicated in the December and May. Receipts were fair. Cash sprang into activity later and showed a net increase of ½c. In the futures, however, some realizing caused a slight reaction though the prices continued high. Market was dull and no interest was attached to any news in the pits.

Influenced largely by the big decrease in the available supply, which was followed by a better demand in both the cash and futures, corn closed firm. Advances were shown in both the December and May. Trading on the whole was neglected.

Primary corn receipts today were 309,000 bushels, against 650,000 last week and 712,000 last year; shipments were 284,000 bushels, against 524,000 and 686,000.

Oats continued firm, reflecting the strength of the more active commodities. Some little speculative and cash buying brightened up the trade and values worked higher. Trade, however, was on the whole dull and without any special interest. Receipts were fair.

The closing was quiet but firm in oats. Despite the increase indicated in the available supply oats were more or less in good demand and continued so until the end. Little trading was indicated.

A demand for the October month gave clover seed a better tone, although opening values showed losses of 15c in October and a slight loss in the December. March ruled steady. The speculative fervor became more pronounced and values firmed up to yesterday's close. Receipts were considerably lower than those of a year ago.

Substantial gains marked the close of seeds. There was no change in the policy as outlined in the early hours. The mraket had a strong undertone, with the trade fairly active. No improvement in offerings resulted.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Oct. 4 Close.	Oct. 3 Close.
Wheat.					
Cash	$1.18	$1.18¼	$1.18	$1.18	$1.17¾
Dec	1.18¾	1.18¾	1.18	1.18¼	1.18½
May	1.19	1.19	1.18¾	1.18¾	1.18¾
Oct	....	....	....	1.18	....
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	56	56
Dec	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	49
May	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾	49
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	32½	32¼
Dec	32⅜	33	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜
May	34¾	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	34¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.42½	7.35
Oct	*7.20	7.42½	7.20	7.42½	7.35
Dec	*7.42	7.47½	7.42	7.47½	7.42½
March	*7.50	7.55	7.50	7.50	7.50
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	80½	80½
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.35	1.35
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	8.20	8.10

*Bid

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec	1.16	1.16¼	1.15½	1.15⅝	1.16
May	1.14⅜	1.15	1.14⅛	1.14⅜	1.14⅞
Corn—					
Dec	57⅜	58¼	57⅜	57⅞	57⅜
May	....	....	....	57⅞	55

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	1.17⅛	1.17⅞	1.16½	1.16⅝	1.17⅜
May	1.17⅝	1.17⅞	1.16⅜	1.16⅝	1.17½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	1.13½	1.14⅜
May	....	....	....	1.14½	1.15⅜

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	1.12¼	
May	....	....	....	1.14⅜	

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec	1.13¼	1.13½	1.12½	1.12½	1.13¼
Oct	1.11¾	1.11¾	1.11⅛	1.10⅝	1.11⅞
May	1.13½	1.13⅞	1.12⅝	1.12⅝	1.13½
Corn—					
Oct	52¼	52⅝	51¼	52¼	52⅛
Dec	51¾	51⅝	51¼	51¼	51
May	49⅜	49⅛	48⅝	48⅞	49⅛
July	49	49	48½	48½	48⅜
Oats—					
Oct	....	....	....	30⅞	30¾
Dec	31¾	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	31⅞
May	33½	33⅝	33¼	33½	33¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Oct	11.80	11.80	11.75	11.75	11.80
Dec	11.92	11.95	11.87	11.87	11.95
Jan	13.57	13.60	13.47	13.47	13.60
Lard—					
Oct	7.77	7.77	7.70	7.70	7.80
Dec	7.65	7.65	7.55	7.55	7.67
Jan	7.72	7.72	7.60	7.60	7.67
Ribs—					
Oct	7.95	8.00	7.95	8.00	8.00
Jan	7.05	7.05	6.97	6.97	6.02
July	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.10	7.15

Money and Stocks.

New York, Oct. 4.—(Wall Street).—The stock market today opened active and a small fraction higher. There were very large dealings in Erie and the U. S. Steel stocks, first transactions in them ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 shares. The Metropolitan stocks, New York Central and Tennessee Coal made small declines.

Rallies and reactions alternated frequently in the first hour's business, which was very large. The general tone was good, and prices held consistently above yesterday's closing, except for the Metropolitan stocks, the U. S. Steel stocks, Ontario & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and Union Pacific. A break in U. S. Steel pfd. from 76⅞ to 76 disturbed the market. With a recovery to the top again and confident buying of St. Paul, Pennsylvania and Union Pacific, the entire market rose strongly. St. Paul gained a point and other leaders ⅛ to ⅝. U. S. Steel pfd. sold off again to 75⅞ and the whole market yielded. Republic Steel pfd. and Pressed Steel Car rose 1 and Pacific Coast 3⅜.

A buoyant upshoot in St. Paul and the Pacifics on enormous dealings checked the reaction. St. Paul was rushed up to 162¾ and Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania and Illinois Central rose 1 to 1¼. The response elsewhere was not marked and U. S. Steel pfd. fell back to the low level. Erie, Norfolk & Western and some of the cotton carriers were held back by realizing on yesterday's advance. The Wheeling & Lake Erie stocks and Ice pfd. gained 1 and Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie and Lake Erie & Western pfd. 2. Kansas City Southern lost 1 and Consolidated Gas 1½. Bonds were firm at noon.

New York Stocks.

Am. Loco. com	26¾	27	26	26¼
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	132¾	132⅝	131¼	131¾
Atchison	83	83¼	82⅝	83
Atchison pfd.	100¼	100¼	100	100
Am. Car & F. Co	23⅜	24	23½	23½
Amal. Copper	59⅝	60	59¾	59½
Alton com	40	40	40	40
Balt. & Ohio	90¾	91¼	90⅜	90⅝
Blyn R. Trans	58⅝	58⅞	57⅝	58
Canadian Pac.	132	132¾	131¾	132⅜
Chicago & G. W.	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝
Clover Leaf	32	32	32	32
Con. Tob. 4s	73	73	72¾	73
Colorado Fuel	37	37	35⅜	35⅝
Corn Products	14⅛	14⅜	13⅞	15⅜
Ches. & Ohio	45⅜	45⅝	44⅜	45⅛
Detroit United	72¾	72¾	72	72
Del. & Hudson	170¾	170¾	169¼	169¾
Erie com	33¼	33⅜	32⅝	32⅞
Ice com	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Ill. Central	140¾	141¾	140¾	128⅜
K. C. Sou.	24	24	24	24
K. C. Sou. pfd.	46½	46⅝	46¼	46⅝
Louis. & Nash.	128¼	128¼	127¼	127¾
Leather com.	10	10	9¾	9¾
Leather pfd.	87⅜	87⅜	87½	87½
Manhattan	154⅜	154½	154	154
Mex. Central	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14¼
Metropolitan	130	131¾	130¾	130¾
Missouri Pac.	99¾	101¼	100¼	100¾
M., K. & T. com	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅝
M., K. & T. pfd.	50⅜	51⅞	50½	51¼
North Am